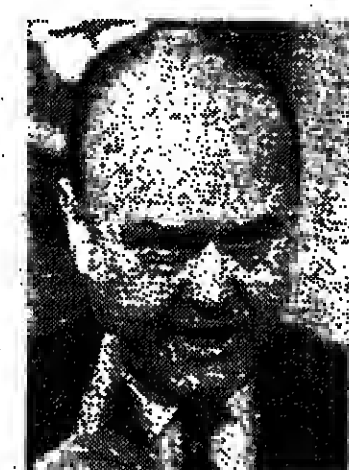


Defends Nixon Timetable Laird Sees U.S. Troops Out of Combat by Mid-71

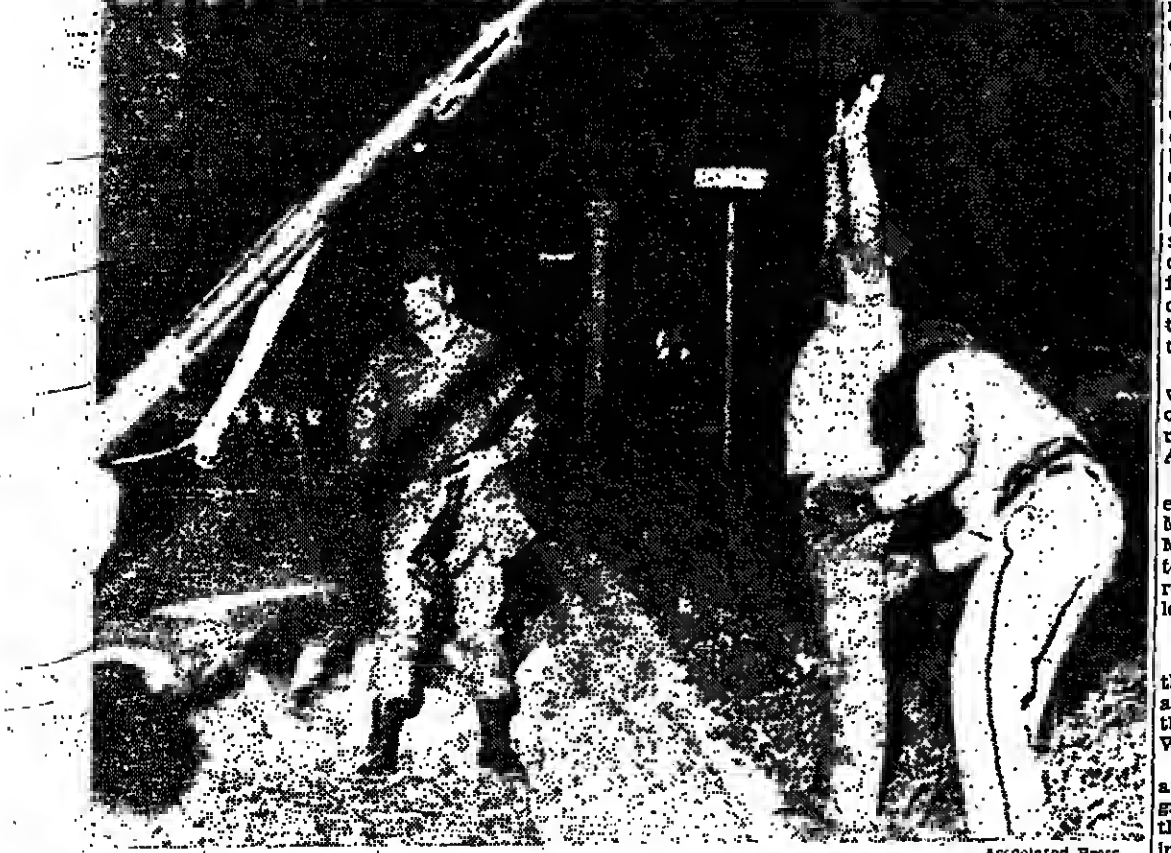
By Fred Farris WASHINGTON, May 12.—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today told Congress that President Nixon's hands in Vietnam were not as strong as they had been at the end of the last year, while there will be U.S. ground forces in Vietnam by the end of the year, he said. Laird, appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, reiterated President Nixon's view that U.S. forces now operating in Vietnam would all be out of the country by the end of next year, he said. Laird said that the U.S. military equipment and supplies seized, the operation is an enormous success, far exceeding expectations. The defense secretary apparently sought to dispel congressional fears over widening of the Indochina war. He said President Nixon's plan for Vietnamizing the war—turning it over to South Vietnamese forces—was "the most credible method so far for ending the U.S. role. He told the committee: "Every timetable we've set, every troop withdrawal, has been met. Every single public announcement, every timetable, has been met. Each time... from the first withdrawal announcement at Midway, every pledge has been honored. The administration is striving to convince anxious senators it is not escalating the war and that the Cambodian operation was undertaken just to neutralize a Communist threat to the orderly pullout of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia. But Senate critics of Mr. Nixon's decision to send U.S. troops into Cambodia are rallying behind a bipartisan amendment, approved yesterday by the Foreign Relations Committee, which would cut off funds for any U.S. troops or advisers operating in Cambodia after June 30 this year. Mr. Laird argued against the measure, saying it might interfere with President Nixon's ability to protect American troops in neighboring South Vietnam. Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, predicted that the amendment, sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Frank Church, D., Idaho, would not pass the Senate. He suggested as a substitute a Senate declaration opposing a wider war. "Credibility Gap" This, of course, would be an endorsement of President Nixon's policy. The problem, as Senate critics of the Cambodia involvement see it, is a "credibility gap" between Mr. Nixon's pledge to reduce the war and withdraw another 150,000 troops and his action, taken barely two weeks later, committing thousands of GIs in Cambodia. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said he thought there was a good chance of the Senate approving the Cooper-Church amendment, which would be tied to a House-passed military sales bill. But Sen. Scott said he felt the amendment could not get Senate sanction, citing "the White House position... that the power of the



Melvin R. Laird

Enemy Put Off Balance Weeks in Cambodia: Allies Report on Gains

By James P. Sterba WIGON, May 12 (NYT)—Allied forces claimed today that after weeks of operations in Cambodia, they had fragmented the enemy's Communist military command, pushed the enemy's fighting units off balance, captured enough munitions supplies to have sustained enemy attacks for five days. At the same time, these officials said, the Saigon command level of the field commanders—said ground troops had thus far shed only a tiny fraction of the densely jungled sanctuaries had assaulted and pushed up in recent days. The day South Vietnamese Navy gunboats reached Vietnamese refugees in Limpong Cham, 50 miles up the Mekong River from Phnom Penh. At the same time American truck convoys began hauling captured weapons and ammunition out of a captured enemy supply depot known as "The City" over a hastily constructed dirt road through the jungles of northwestern Binh Long province. Meanwhile, an allied sea blockade to curtail Communist munitions shipments to Cambodia through the Gulf of Siam was announced here. U.S. Air Force warplanes from Thailand and Navy jet fighter-bombers from aircraft carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin day South Vietnamese Navy

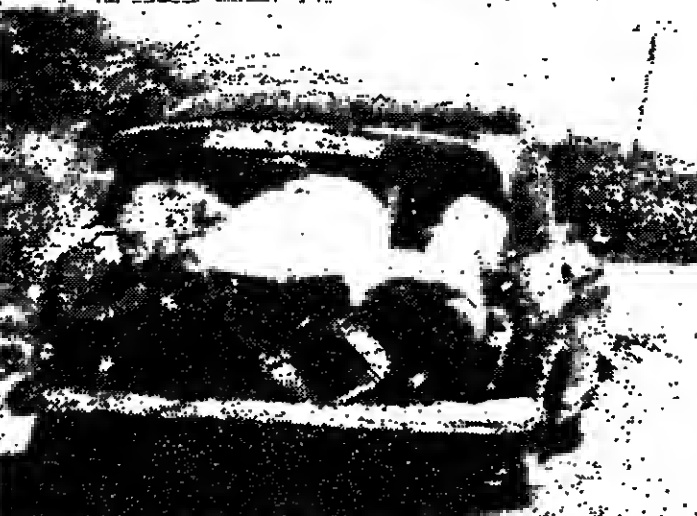


VER TIME—An Augusta policeman searches a curfew violator as National Guard stand by. The curfew was set and the Guard called after rioting Monday.

Die, 75 Hurt in 'Guerrilla War' in Georgia

By James T. Wooten AUGUSTA, Ga., May 12 (NYT)—A dusk-to-dawn curfew was placed in this town today after six Negroes were shot and killed and 75 persons were injured, including several whites, in racial riots which erupted yesterday morning and ran unchecked into early morning hours today. Efforts to organize a biracial committee to deal with the prospects of similar violence tonight apparently collapsed today as City in a heated exchange between leaders and white municipal officials. "I don't think it's over," a spokesman said. "The white-owned businesses in a neighborhood after masking the

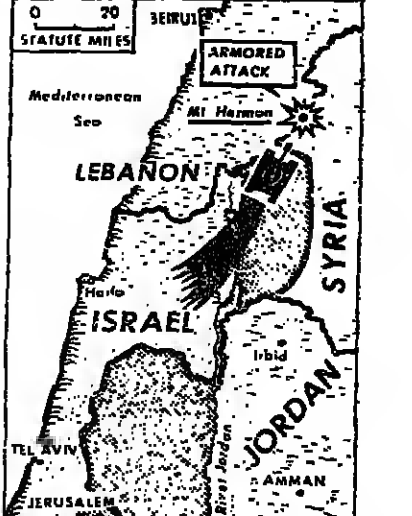
Israel Storms Into Lebanon To Wipe Out Guerrilla Bases



LONG VIEW OF BATTLE—Photos of south Lebanon taken by a passing civilian showing Lebanese citizens fleeing the region in a car loaded with their belongings, and smoke from an explosion in the battle area.

Syria Strikes Back With Jets, Artillery

By Tom Lambert JERUSALEM, May 12.—An air-supported Israeli armored force today plunged about 10 miles into Lebanon and destroyed some 40 Arab terrorist-used buildings, 10 vehicles and several bunkers before starting to withdraw into Israel tonight. The lengthy Israeli operation, its results still unclear but not apparently spectacularly successful, touched off a four-nation series of clashes in which Israeli munitions duelled with Lebanese tanks and artillery, Syrian planes and guns attacked the Israeli forces and Iraqi cannons pumped shells into Israel. During the hot, dry, active day, an Israeli military spokesman said three Syrian MIG-17s were shot down by Israeli pilots, 11 Israeli soldiers were wounded, 11 Arab guerrillas captured and "an additional" but unspecified number of guerrillas killed. The Israelis clanked into six Lebanese villages during the day, occupied in part by civilians. But the spokesman said he did not know how many civilians, if any, had been slain. "The Arabs we killed were those who put up a fight," the spokesman said. The long-expected Israeli assault, a reprisal response to an increasing and sometimes deadly number of Lebanese-based guerrilla attacks recently on Israel, began at first light today as an armored force crossed the Lebanese border and headed for the southwestern slopes of Mount Hermon believed infested with guerrillas. But the prisoner bag of 11 Arabs suggested the Israeli armored forces—its numbers of men and vehicles undisclosed—had neither flushed nor swept up as many guerrillas as it hoped to encounter. The rocky, hilly, vegetation covered terrain east of the Hasbani River to Mount Hermon, in which the Israelis operated, gave the guerrillas many places in which to hide and the noisy Israeli armored columns gave them warning to seek cover. There was "no heavy fighting whatsoever" during the day, the spokesman said, and the Israeli forces did not clash with any regular Lebanese Army units. However, Lebanese tanks and artillery fired at the Israeli force, the spokesman said, and the Israelis returned the fire. He did not know immediately the results of the exchanges. A few hours after the Israelis crossed into Lebanon, a flight of Syrian MIG-17s swept toward the Lebanese border area in which the Israeli force was operating. The spokesman said Israeli pilots shot down three of the Syrian planes, two of which crashed in Syria. Syrian artillery opened up on the Israelis and on Israeli positions on the Golan Heights, and were attacked immediately by patrolling Israeli jets, also. Israeli artillery gunners in Jordan fired 35 shells into Israeli territory in a military maneuver difficult to explain. The Israelis apparently ignored the barrage. 6 Villages Invaded The Israelis swarmed into six Lebanese villages today—Hibariya, Fraidis, Rasahya el-Sukhar, Kfar Hamam, Kfar Shuba and el-Meri—and began interrogating their inhabitants. In Kfar Shuba, the Israeli spokesman said, Israeli soldiers found



WAR ZONE—Map of the Middle East battle area showing the direction of the Israeli thrust. Shaded areas are Arab lands occupied by Israel since 1967.

UN Council Unanimously Demands Pull-Out by Israel

By Robert H. Estabrook UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 12 (WP)—In an urgent meeting marked by cold-war sparring, the Security Council voted unanimously today to demand that all Israeli armed forces be withdrawn from Lebanese territory. This vote preceded discussion of details of the complaint brought by Lebanon following the Israeli military strike this morning. Israel also asked for a council meeting to consider guerrilla incursions from across the Lebanese border.

Israeli Force Issues Warning In Arab Verse

TEL AVIV, May 12 (UPI)—The Israeli task force that struck at Arab guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon today distributed warning leaflets to the civilian population along the way which began by a proverbial Arab poem: "He who sows thorns—Will not harvest grapes—And he who lights a fire—May be burned." A translation of the leaflets made available to newsmen said in part: "We have not come to hit peaceful civilians. We come to give you warning: If you will not cease hitting us and our citizens, there will be no peace and quiet inside your borders... "Drive out the terrorists—and you will live in peace and security!"

IOC Acts in Amsterdam '76 Olympic Sites: Montreal In Summer; Denver, Winter

By Mike Katz AMSTERDAM, May 12.—Montreal was awarded the 1976 Summer Olympic Games today. Denver will be host to the 1976 Winter Games. The vote by the International Olympic Committee was a surprise, especially to Moscow, which had been bidding to become the first Communist city to host the Olympics and had been considered the favorite. Los Angeles was considered to have been the second choice among the 70 IOC delegates for the Summer Games. The Soviet delegation charged that it was the victim of a deal between the two North American cities. Moscow led after the first ballot with 28 votes, only eight short of the required majority. Montreal was second with 25 and Los Angeles third with 17. With the third place city eliminated for the second ballot, Moscow did not gain any votes. Montreal, meanwhile, picked up 18 to finish with 41. One second-round vote of the secret ballot was left blank. Soviets Charge Collusion The Soviet delegation charged that there had been collusion among the IOC delegates to keep the Olympics as a "privilege of the West." Karen Khachaturov, the press attaché of the Moscow group, angrily read a statement saying that the "secret second ballot was not inspired by interests of sport and strengthening of Olympic ideals." The Russian statement also asserted that Moscow was the "only city" bidding for the 21st Olympics that "accepted all the conditions of the IOC and gave the necessary guarantees." Mayor Sam Vorty of Los Angeles earlier had admitted that there were strong political overtones to the vote, especially to the switching of the Los Angeles votes from the first ballot to Montreal on the second. Mr. Vorty added that he personally was glad that Montreal had won the games, but Los Angeles couldn't—as long as they remained in the "free world." Possible Deal Pierre Charbonneau, the head of the Montreal delegation, suggested even before the voting that there might have been a deal between Montreal and Los Angeles to support the other on the second ballot if one was eliminated. Charbonneau said that the IOC should not take the "gamble" of awarding the games to Moscow. "What if the government is

3d-Choice Blackmun Gets 94-0 Approval for High Court

By John P. MacKenzie WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP)—Judge Harry A. Blackmun was confirmed as a justice of the Supreme Court today by a 94-to-0 Senate vote, ending a year-long search for a highly qualified "strict constructionist." In striking contrast to the bitterness that preceded the two previous nominees' rejections—Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and Judge G. Harrold Carswell—the senators ran out of things to say today and recessed for two hours before the scheduled floor vote. President Nixon, finally successful in filling the post vacated under fire by Abe Fortas last May 14, promptly telephoned his congratulations to the 61-year-old jurist in Rochester, Minn. A spokesman said Mr. Nixon was "highly pleased and gratified that the Senate has acted expeditiously." Judge Blackmun, a quiet and scholarly member of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, said: "I am troubled by an awareness of the awesome responsibility of this new assignment. I sincerely hope that I have the character and the strength and the intellectual capacity adequately to fulfill it." Judge Blackmun will not participate in the 60 argued cases still awaiting written decision but is expected to take part in hundreds of other cases before the term ends next month. Recent high court actions have indicated that Judge Blackmun will become a "swing" man in several situations.



Harry A. Blackmun.

Labor Scores Huge Gains In British Poll

By Anthony Lewis LONDON, May 12 (NYT)—A fresh public-opinion poll tonight made an early general election in Britain a near certainty. The Gallup Poll gave Labor an astonishing 75 percent lead over the opposition Conservatives. Just one month ago, in the same poll, the Tories were ahead by 45 percent. A swing of 12 percent in one month is almost beyond the imagination of most public-opinion experts. This poll, to be published in tomorrow morning's Daily Telegraph, thus confirms in dramatic form the many recent evidences of gains by the Labor government. These were the figures, excluding the minor parties: Labor... 49... 42.5 Conservative... 45.5 47 Prime Minister Harold Wilson is considering this week whether to call an election in June. The Gallup figures, in the opinion of some of his closest colleagues, leave him with virtually no choice except to go ahead with the bird in the hand. A Year to Go Under statute, Parliament can sit for up to five years. That time does not run out until a year from now, but Mr. Wilson has the option (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

EEC Negotiations With Britain To Start in First Half of July

By Henri Schoup BRUSSELS, May 12 (NYT)—Negotiations on Britain's entry into the European Common Market will begin in the first half of July, after a ceremonial session of the six members with the four candidates in Luxembourg on June 30. The announcement was made here today after a two-day session of the Community's foreign ministers, who also agreed on the place which the new members (Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway) would occupy in the European institutions. Since the talks are expected to last at least 18 months, and the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Israel Thrusts Into Lebanon To Wipe Out Guerrilla Bases

(Continued from Page 1)

The Israeli thrust into Lebanon, a guerrilla stronghold in the north, was aimed at wiping out guerrilla bases, their rockets aimed toward north-east Israel and equipped with time-clock devices triggered for firing tonight.

The spokesman said the Israeli raiders also had unearthed "some Arab guerrilla headquarters, ammunition caches and documents."

Although initially the Israeli assault did not seem to have accomplished outstanding results, the spokesman insisted the attack conveyed a striking "lesson" message for Lebanon and the guerrillas in its harbors.

"The Israeli force crossed the (Lebanese) border," he said, "and it may cross again."

The Israeli spokesman declined to specify the size of the Israeli Lebanon raiding force, but dismissed as "sheer exaggeration" Arab assertions broadcast today that it contained 2,000 men and up to 200 tanks.

The spokesman declined comment on Arab broadcast claims that several Israeli tanks and at least one Israeli plane were destroyed.

The Israeli raid into Lebanon appears to be one of the longest since the 1967 war, exceeding in duration a 15-hour Israeli armored force attack on Karame, in Jordan, in March 1968 and a nine-hour armored force sweep later along part of Egypt's Red Sea shore.

The Israeli spokesman said the Lebanon raiders completed their mission about sundown and began preparing to return home. If the withdrawal was contested, he said, the raiders might not clear back into Israel until sometime tomorrow.

Israeli planes provided both aerial cover and supporting fire for the Lebanon raiders, the spokesman said, without specifying if they attacked many ground targets.

The Israeli raid climaxed a mounting series of Arab terrorist attacks on Israeli targets from Lebanon, as well as vigorous official discussions here on several issues linked with Israel's relations with the United States and Lebanon.

According to Israeli officials, seven Israelis were killed and 13 wounded in attacks during the past ten days by Lebanese-based guerrillas, who are said to have staged 61 "terrorist acts" since April 1, in which 22 Israeli settlements were hit by rockets, mortar, bazooka or small arms fire. Morale in some of the settlements began sagging.

Since Israeli policy holds that toleration of such attacks incites more of them, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Premier Golda Meir warned that Israel might retaliate unless the guerrilla attacks halted. The warnings were ignored.

In debating a retaliatory blow Israeli officials reportedly tried to judge its effects on their chances of obtaining more warplanes from the United States, which had urged "minimum Israeli activity along the Lebanese frontier."

The debate reportedly also featured an attempt to appraise how a punitive Israeli attack against the guerrillas might affect the Beirut regime, under pressure since last year from guerrilla warplanes from the United States, which had urged "minimum Israeli activity along the Lebanese frontier."

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Russia Delays Recognition Of Sihanouk

But Hails Formation Of Exile 'United Front'

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, May 12 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has welcomed the formation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's "United Front of Cambodia," but so far continues to refrain from granting his government-in-exile formal recognition.

Tass, the official Soviet press agency, today distributed a telegram sent on Sunday by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to Sihanouk now living in Peking. The telegram avoided the subject of recognition, although the "United Front" has been granted full legitimacy by North Vietnam, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, Communist China, North Korea, Cuba, Albania, Yugoslavia, Syria and Iraq.

The failure of the Soviet Union to extend recognition to the "United Front," which was set up formally on May 8, has led to some speculation here that a basic division of opinion may have developed between Moscow and the Far Eastern Asian Communist regimes on the wisdom of withdrawing recognition from the Lon Nol government now in power in Cambodia.

Options Open

But the generally favorable tone of Mr. Kosygin's message left the impression that recognition cannot be ruled out. Most Asian experts here said Moscow is probably keeping all options open, pending further developments "on the ground" in Indochina.

Since Mr. Kosygin's press conference on May 4, the Soviet Union has been waging a propaganda campaign against the United States, and diplomatically has urged other countries to get the United States to withdraw its forces. The campaign is seen here as part of the larger Soviet effort to isolate the United States in the world arena.

The Soviet Union, which has granted aid to Cambodia, may also be wary of pulling out of Phnom Penh and leaving the field completely to the Americans. It may suspect that with Sihanouk living in Peking, it would have little leverage on any actions he might take.

At that press conference, Mr. Kosygin was asked directly which Cambodian regime Moscow recognized. He answered ambiguously: "We recognize the neutralist Cambodian government, the one that conducts a policy of peace, not a policy of war. We continue to hold that view."

The Soviet Union still maintains its ambassador in Phnom Penh. The Cambodian diplomatic community here has been split since the downfall of Sihanouk. The old ambassador, Chas San, is still living in the embassy building, which is guarded by about half of the approximately 50 Cambodian students in Moscow.

The other three members of the Cambodian Embassy have given their support to the Lon Nol government and are now operating out of their apartments.

Reject British Proposal

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI).—The Russians today finally went on record with a definite no to proposals to recall the International Geneva convention on Indochina and reactivate the International Control Commission.

They said the proposal by British Foreign Secretary, Lord Avon, to reactivate the 1954 and 1962 conventions was "judicious."

The official news agency Tass, in a commentary signed by Natalia Zinovaya and distributed for today's newspapers, called the British government's "apologists of American aggression."

Treblinka Camp Head Goes on Trial Today

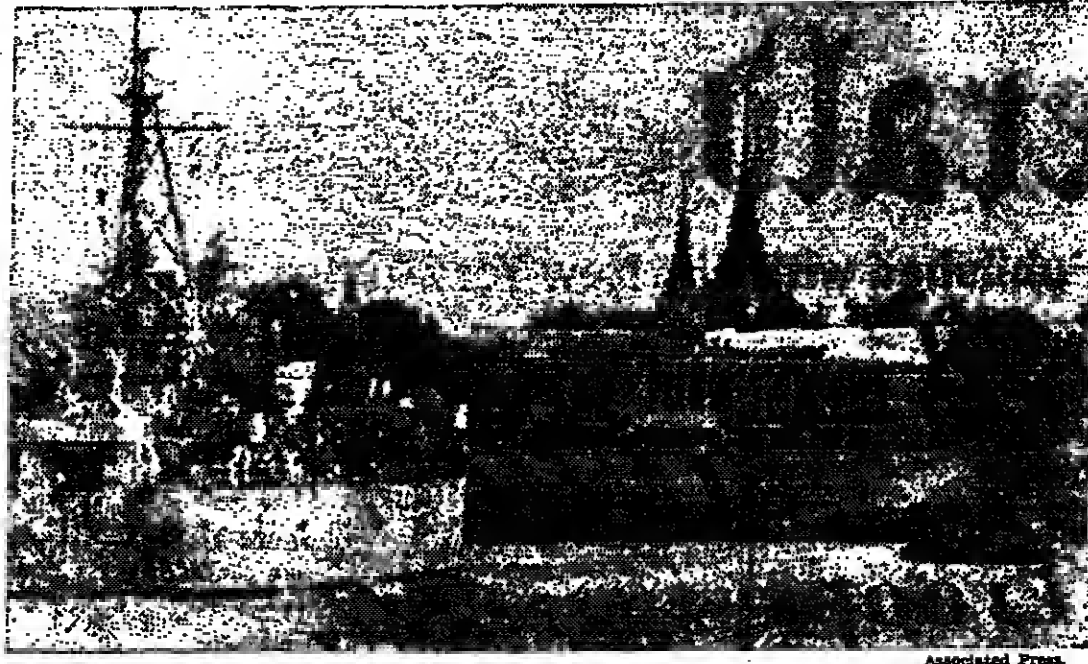
DUESSELDORF, West Germany, May 12 (AP).—Frans Stangl, the former SS captain who commanded the Treblinka extermination camp and later escaped to West Germany, goes on trial here tomorrow.

Stangl, extradited to West Germany from Brazil in 1967, is charged with ordering the deaths of 400,000 persons in Treblinka in 1942 and 1943.

Indochina and the prevention of "other Vietnams."

The money is to be used on a nonpartisan basis to provide television time, advertising and other campaign support to Rous and Senate candidates selected by a panel to be set up by the fund, which is called the Universities National Anti-War Fund.

The initial sponsors include Nobel Prize-winning scientists Konrad Bloch, Owen Chamberlain, Salvador E. Lurie, Harold G. Urey, George Wald and James D. Watson, as well as Mary T. Bunting, president of Radcliffe College, Joseph E. Wiesner, provost of MIT, Albert Ulman, provost of Tufts University, and Lionel Tjallingii, American military withdrawal from



FIRST GOAL—South Vietnamese river boats arriving at Phnom Penh after a dash up the Mekong River. At left is a supply ship and at right an armed speedboat.

Sihanouk Says 3 of His Aides Lead Resistance in Cambodia

By Tillman Durdin
HONG KONG, May 12 (NYT).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, ousted chief of state of Cambodia and head of a Cambodian exile government formed in Peking, has announced that three members of his cabinet are in Cambodia leading resistance forces.

On the basis of their records the three men—Khieu Samphan, minister of defense, Hu Nim, minister of information and propaganda, and Sou Teun, minister of interior and community reform—are assumed to be Communists. As participants in the Cambodian Communist movement called Khmer Rouge, they were involved in an attempted insurrection against Prince Sihanouk's government in 1957, when they were members of the National Assembly.

Today they issued a statement, dated May 1, calling on the Cambodian people to step up their armed struggle and defeat "U.S. imperialism and its lackeys"—the designation used to describe the government that deposed Prince Sihanouk March 18 while he was visiting in Moscow.

Issued in Hanoi

The statement, said to come from the information bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea (the ancient name of Cambodia), was issued in Hanoi and heard here in a Hanoi broadcast.

The three cabinet members are presumed to be in the areas of northeast Cambodia controlled by the Vietnamese Communists.

The release of their statement in Hanoi is taken to mean the three do not have radio communications of their own capable of reaching the outside world.

The three ministers were listed along with other members of the Sihanouk exile government when it was announced in Peking last week and it had been assumed at the time that they were in the Chinese capital.

The three, along with Chau Sang, minister of special missions in the new government, who also was involved in the 1967 insurrection, are regarded as the operational core of the new regime.

Prince Sihanouk reported that

Moment of Silence For the Nation

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., took the Senate floor today to say nothing.

He stood, got recognition, and said:

"I have nothing to say. I think that what this country could use more than anything right now is a moment of silence."

Allies Report On Successes In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

The cumulative totals of captured weapons and supplies were reported as follows: 8,025 rifles, 1,051 crew-served weapons (such as mortar bombs, heavy machine guns and rocket launchers), 1,449 tons of ammunition, 163 trucks and other vehicles, 1,859 tons of rice and 15 tons of medical supplies.

In addition, allied troops reported finding 1,585 gallons of gasoline and 1,855 gallons of oil.

COVIN Elusive

So far, allied troops have reported finding no structures or equipment linked directly to the Central Office for South Vietnam (COVIN), the Communist military command headquarters. Informal sources reported "good indications" that members of the Communist headquarters staff had moved deep in Cambodia, perhaps to the west of the Mekong River.

At least four alternative headquarters operations centers for COVIN said by intelligence analysts to exist, some sources believe. "The City" complex could have contained one of them, although an elaborate radio equipment, documents or other command equipment has been recovered there yet. One low-frequency transmitter-receiver, capable of reaching Hanoi, was found in "The City."

It would be "very naive," according to one analyst, to think that allied troops could capture COVIN headquarters military leaders. So far no senior officers have been captured, military spokesmen said.

Less Replaceable

While top officials here and in Washington are trumpeting the "success" of the operation to date in terms of captured weapons and supplies, some sources here have pointed out that the enemy's loss is replaceable in a matter of months. They also noted that they have no idea how much remains to be discovered in the limited time President Nixon has given American ground troops to search.

The arms captured so far would equip, they estimated, nearly 50 maneuver battalions. There are nearly twice that many believed to be operating in the 11 provinces in the Third Corps tactical zone and adjacent Cambodian territories.

The mortars, rockets and heavy ammunition that have been captured so far would last about three months, perhaps as long as five months, given the current level of usage. The rice captured thus far would feed 6,200 troops at full ration for year. There were estimated to be that many more service and defense troops operating in the Cambodian sanctuaries alone, and the figure represents only about 10 percent of the estimated total enemy strength in the Third Corps area.

In noting the large areas in the sanctuaries still unsearched, officials pointed out that an estimated 70 percent of the captured materials was found in three large supply depots.

Ky Reports Allied Vessels Blockade Cambodian Coast

By Terence Smith

NEAK LUONG, Cambodia, May 12 (NYT).—South Vietnam's Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky said at an impromptu news conference here today that allied vessels had begun blockading a 100-mile stretch of Cambodian coastline to prevent Communist forces from resupplying their troops by sea.

Later the U.S. command in Saigon issued a statement confirming that U.S. Navy boats were participating in the patrolling operation.

(But a U.S. military spokesman in Saigon denied that the allied naval action was a blockade and said ships other than those of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese would not be affected, according to Reuters.)

"This is not a blockade," the spokesman said, "and the Cambodian government has been informed."

The blockade, which Mr. Ky said started last Saturday, extends from the principal Cambodian port of Sihanoukville to the South Vietnamese border. The objective, the command said, was to prevent Communist forces from attempting to bring supplies across the Cambodian beaches.

Armed Junks

The blocking fleet includes heavily armed U.S. coastal patrol vessels and Chinese-style South Vietnamese junks equipped with heavy machine guns, Navy sources said.

The blockade is the latest development in a widening pattern of South Vietnamese military involvement inside Cambodia that shows no signs of diminishing.

As a symbol of that pattern, Mr. Ky set off in his helicopter today to visit South Vietnamese units that are operating, with American assistance and air support, as deep as 40 miles within Cambodian territory.

Three battalions of Vietnamese marines are holding this strategic ferry-crossing site on the western bank of the Mekong River. Phnom Penh is less than 40 miles to the northwest.

Mr. Ky told newsmen that South Vietnam is making plans to conduct extensive military operations throughout eastern and central Cambodia after U.S. troops are withdrawn by the end of June.

He was asked what South Vietnam would do if the United States withdrew its logistical and air support after the June 30 deadline set by President Nixon for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Cambodia.

"Why I'm Here"

"I assume Mr. Nixon means what he says," Mr. Ky replied. "That's why I am here today, to discuss with our commanders the steps we can take to carry on by ourselves."

He said he and other members of the Saigon government had been in direct contact with the Cambodian general staff, and that Phnom Penh had asked for South Vietnamese assistance in fighting the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces on both sides of the Mekong River.

To insure that South Vietnamese forces will be able to support themselves after the Americans withdraw, the vice-president said, they are considering building an airstrip at Neak Luong. "That way, if we don't have enough helicopters to supply the troops, we can use fixed-wing aircraft," he said.

Mr. Ky said an engineering battalion had already begun clearing and repairing Route 1, the principal highway between Saigon and Phnom Penh, in order to use it as a supply route for the South Vietnamese forces.

The vice-president said South Vietnam had been providing air support, presumably tactical air strikes for the last two years for the Cambodian forces fighting on the ground.

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Anti-War Fund Asks Cash From All U.S. Professors

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 12 (NYT).—A national anti-war fund, to which every college professor in the country is being asked to contribute at least one day's salary, was formed here yesterday.

The sponsors, who include six Nobel Prize winners and several leading scholars and university officials, said they hoped to raise as much as \$15 million for peace candidates in the November election.

In a call to all members of university faculties issued at a news conference at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the group declared that "we must insure that the coming elections will create a Congress committed to peace, American military withdrawal from

Over Cambodian Policy A Top Aide Quietly Quits National Security Council

By Bernard D. Nossiter
WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI).—Morton H. Halperin, a distinguished Southeast Asia specialist, has quietly resigned as a consultant to the National Security Council in protest over the administration's new Vietnam policies.

Mr. Halperin gave his letter of resignation to Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's Assistant for National Security Affairs, last Wednesday.

The text has not been made public. But Mr. Halperin told a reporter yesterday that he disapproved of the decision to launch assaults in Cambodia and resume bombing North Vietnam.

These events, he said, "demonstrated that the President is still seeking a military victory, employing military pressure to get the other side to accept our terms."

"The evidence is that this will not work, and it does divide America," he said.

Labor Gains In British Poll

(Continued from Page 1)

of calling an election at any point when the odds seem to favor him. The Gallup Poll had one small shred of comfort for the Conservatives.

A special survey of 15 key constituencies won narrowly by Labor in the election of March 1966, showed a swing since then of 3.2 percent toward the Tories.

That phenomenon, if spread across the country, would produce a stalemate in an election.

But most political experts question the value of such special polls. The general British experience is that there is a swing across the board and across the country toward one party or another.

A margin of 7.5 percent for Labor, overall in a general election, would give the party just about the majority it now has in the House of Commons—65. The prime minister can hardly resist such a prospect.

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WEATHER

	O	F
ALGERIA	18	64
AMSTERDAM	18	64
BARCELONA	18	64
BELGRADE	18	64
BOMBAY	24	75
BUDAPEST	18	64
CALCUTTA	24	75
CARACAS	18	64
CHENNAI	24	75
COLOMBO	18	64
DUBLIN	18	64
EDINBURGH	18	64
HONG KONG	24	75
KARACHI	18	64
LONDON	18	64
LAS PALMAS	21	70
LAHORE	18	64
MADRID	18	64
MILAN	18	64
MONTREAL	18	64
MOSCOW	18	64
MUMBAI	24	75
NEW YORK	18	64
PARIS	18	64
PRAGUE	18	64
RANGOON	18	64
ROME	18	64
SEATTLE	18	64
SINGAPORE	24	75
SOERABAYA	18	64
TOKYO	18	64
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YOKOHAMA	18	64

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6 Campuses Still Closed

Striking Students Return
To Classes at 129 Colleges

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Striking students went back to classes at many universities today, but strike action, marches and protests continued at other colleges.

The Student Strike Information Center at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., reported that 286 schools were on strike indefinitely. At 129 colleges and universities, 45 states officially reopened yesterday, some with virtually empty classrooms.

Independent
Post Office Is
Nearer in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (UPI)—The House Post Office Committee today approved creation of an independent government agency to run the Post Office, as recommended by President Nixon.

The measure would give all 1,000 postal workers an 8 percent increase retroactive to April 18 and provide postmen living in high-cost-of-living areas with added pay.

The Nixon reform bill, which went out of negotiations ending a rallying postal strike last March, commended the 8 percent raise.

The committee measure passed yesterday would extend the congressional veto time to 90 days and require only a simple majority of either house to kill rate-increase proposals.

Under the new arrangement, the Post Office would be operated by a 11-man board of directors. The new agency would be known as the United States Postal Service.

The postmaster general would longer be in the cabinet. One important change made by the House committee in the Nixon bill was recognition of the National Union of Postal Workers.

Both independent trade unions, which were threatened with dissolution under the administration.

Science Foundation Funds
WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The House passed yesterday a bill authorizing \$253.6 million for the National Science Foundation.

The President had sought \$480 million for the agency in the year beginning July 1, but the House Science and Astronautics Committee increased it to \$253.6 million.

Rep. Richard L. Roudsbusch, R., tried to get the House to back to the original proposal. His motion was rejected, 184-7. Then the bill was sent to the Senate on a 312-0-0 vote.

Packaging Safety
WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Senate yesterday passed a bill that would require hazardous household substances to be packaged only in containers difficult for young children to open.

The measure, sent to the House vote, would empower the secretary of health, education and welfare to determine what substances require special packaging.

Humphrey Calls for Probe
Of Raid on Anti-ABM Party
MINNEAPOLIS, May 12 (UPI)—Former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey yesterday called for a state Department investigation of a midnight police raid on the home of a professor who was host to a party to raise money for a demonstration this weekend at the Dakota, N.D., ABM site.

The morals squad Saturday night raided the host, Prof. David Lykken, his wife and his 15-year-old son, and Prof. Matthew Stark, chairman of the Minnesota Civil Liberties Union, and 15 others on charges that they were in a "disorderly house."

Responding to Mr. Humphrey's plea, the Justice Department today said an investigation today of the raid, the Associated Press reported.

The catch-all "disorderly house" statute covers not only brothels and places where alcoholic beverages are served illegally. Ordinarily, it is used to raid after-hours drinking places or those without licenses.

Denies Selling Drinks
Prof. Lykken, a University of Minnesota psychologist, denied that alcoholic beverages were being sold. He said there were only beer and soft drinks.

He called the raid and the arrests, which included 13 women, "a farce of repression."

Prof. Lykken, once given a security clearance by the CIA, said his son was dragged from the house by his arms and his long hair to the living room where the cops were "herded." He said armed police, including two plain-

after a rampage last night during which students swarmed into an administration building, smashed furniture, overturned desks and tore up records.

Tear gas and nightsticks were used to clear the campus of thousands of rock-throwing students.

Several hundred University of Maryland students blocked U.S. Highway No. 1, where it crosses the campus, for a time last night. It was the fourth such blockade since President Nixon announced the sending of troops into Cambodia.

Post Office Blocked
At Albany, N.Y., more than 1,000 state-university students descended on the Federal Building and adjacent main post office this morning, standing six deep at all entrances, silent and with arms folded, outside.

They kept most employees from the building and brought mail delivery virtually to a standstill. A U.S. mail tractor-trailer was seen being turned away from the post office.

About 70 students were arrested at Eastern Michigan University, in Ypsilanti, last night and early today after students barricaded campus streets and lit bonfires. Windows of a bank and some university buildings were broken before state, county and local police dispersed a crowd of 1,000 students.

A group of about 100 students at the 10,000-student Virginia Polytechnic Institute took over Cowgill Hall on the Blacksburg campus to point up their demands for the cancellation of classes for the rest of the term so students can participate in anti-war demonstrations.

Chapel Steps
At Washington and Lee University, in Lexington, Va., about 300 of a total of 1,400 students staged a sit-down on the steps of a chapel, protesting faculty rejection of an overwhelming student vote for halting classes for the rest of the term.

In Denver, about 1,000 National Guard men were placed on alert as authorities prepared a second attempt to dismantle "Woodstock Nation," a commune on the University of Denver campus.

Michael, described as a "doggy bag, dirty wash, squatters' camp." Police battled some 1,000 young people and arrested 30 yesterday when they moved in to dismantle the commune. However, the shantytown of tents and shacks was rebuilt larger than before after police withdrew.

Few Workers Respond
The response to student calls for a general workers' strike has been small and scattered.

Some student custodial employees at the University of New Mexico struck for an end to the war and higher wages. In all, 66 of about 98 custodians at the university struck for higher wages. Only the student employees mentioned peace among their demands.

At the University of California at Los Angeles, 8,500 of the 25,000 students attended an anti-war rally, and some pledged to join the local picket lines of striking truck drivers today.

In New York City, 3,000 City College of New York students heard Charles Rivers, a member of the Ironworkers Union, Local 486, tell an antiwar rally that he will work to forge a student-worker alliance against the war and against repression at home.

Mr. Rivers said he believes the majority of the members of his local are opposed to the war.

clothesmen, charged in without warning.

Speaking at a press conference, Prof. Lykken said the police searched from the basement to the second floor and confiscated about \$40 collected for the anti-ABM demonstration, together with scientific and personal papers, including his wife's PTA records.

He said the officers confiscated French wines and cooking sherry, along with beer for the party, bottles of soft drink and liquor from his private stock, which was not being served.

He said police roused his ten-year-old son in an upstairs bedroom and ordered him to dress, although the boy was not arrested.

The professor said police raided the "squalid, most decent party in the cleanest house in town."

More than 90 percent of all drug abuse cases are handled at the state level, where penalties for first offenders have been generally severe. One example is Virginia, where until the law was revised this year, the minimum penalty for possessing more than about a half-spoonful of marijuana was 30 years in jail, the same minimum penalty set for first-degree murder.

Similar changes—making a distinction between marijuana and "hard" drugs such as heroin and between the possession of marijuana and its sale, and reducing sharply the first-offense penalties for possession—were recommended at the federal level by the Nixon administration last year. They were incorporated in a bill that passed



ANGRY WIND—The ruins of the First National Bank and the Pioneer Natural Gas Co., of Lubbock, Texas, after a tornado passed, killing a number of residents.

Decrees More Contacts With Aides

Nixon Moves to Patch Up Cabinet Split

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, May 12—President Nixon has directed his staff to make more of an appeal to youth.

In the wake of recent grumbling in the cabinet, climaxed by Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel's plea for greater personal contact with the President, Mr. Nixon has ordered fuller two-way communication in the administration.

Hereafter, as a high official explained the new arrangement, the White House staff is to see to it

on how the administration can make more of an appeal to youth. In the wake of recent grumbling in the cabinet, climaxed by Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel's plea for greater personal contact with the President, Mr. Nixon has ordered fuller two-way communication in the administration.

Hereafter, as a high official explained the new arrangement, the White House staff is to see to it

that more information about administration policy, foreign as well as domestic, goes out to cabinet members.

Conversely, the White House staff is to make sure that the views of cabinet members get through to the President by a prompt telephone call from a cabinet officer to Mr. Nixon, if the matter is of sufficient moment.

Chiefly, the responsibility for closer liaison will rest with the office of John D. Ehrlichman, presidential assistant for domestic affairs.

In the past Mr. Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman, the presidential assistant in charge of Mr. Nixon's schedule, have been assigned a good deal of blame, rightly or wrongly, for isolating the chief executive from contact with other administration officials and with the outside world.

Meanwhile Gerald Warren, deputy White House press secretary, denied a published suggestion that Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, might be brought to the White House as a sort of chief of staff, supplanting Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Finch, it was learned authoritatively, intends to remain in his cabinet post, which he originally chose in preference to a top White House staff position. It is no secret that recently there has been a good deal of disquiet in the cabinet over one thing and another.

Hickel Aired It
Mr. Hickel, as his celebrated letter to the President last week made quite clear, has been disturbed over the administration's cold shoulder to youthful dissent.

Mr. Finch is known to be disgusted with Vice-President Spiro Agnew's hard-line speeches about campus disorder.

George W. Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, is angry that the President has not provided more money for the model cities program.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin, who is a former chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz, who is a former dean of the graduate school of business at the University of Chicago, are reportedly disappointed that the White House has not sought their advice on relations with students.

And so it goes. So far as can be ascertained, however, no cabinet resignations are in prospect.

Los Angeles Times

Brody, Hippie Hair,
On N.Y. Pot Charge
NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Michael J. Brody, 21, hippie hair to a margin of fortune, was arrested last night and charged with possession of marijuana.

Police said a crowd had gathered in front of his residence as he threw ashtrays and household effects out of a window.

According to the police account, they went up to the apartment and knocked on the door. When Mr. Brody admitted them he was smoking, he said it was marijuana and then produced a bag containing the plant, police said.

No. 5 Luna Pizzaro
AREQUIPA, Peru, May 12 (AP)—Finding five streets named Luna Pizzaro, city officials have ordered a complete overhaul of the street and numbering system.

Downtown Area Wrecked

Tornado Rips Lubbock, Texas, Killing 20

LUBBOCK, Texas, May 12 (UPI)—A tornado, striking suddenly out of a rain and hail storm, tore an eight-mile gash through Lubbock last night, killing 20 persons and injuring as many as 1,000.

This West Texas city of 161,000 showed damage over 2,500 square blocks. Buildings stood pocked and battered, and at least one was in danger of collapsing.

The tornado was the worst in Texas since a twister smashed through Waco 17 years ago on the same date, killing 114 persons.

Today, water from broken mains stood a foot deep on some Lubbock streets. "Complete blocks of homes and businesses were destroyed. All electricity in the city was knocked out and hospitals went on auxiliary power."

"Our first priority is to tend to the living, bury the dead and clean up the city," said Mayor Jim Granberry. "We have a disaster plan in effect, but Lubbock at this time is a dead city."

The destruction is so extensive it defies the imagination.

Guard Ordered In
Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes, acting governor with Gov. Preston Smith out of the state, flew into Lubbock to survey damage. He ordered in the National Guard to prevent looting of downtown stores that began before the wind died down.

"It's bad," said a Department of Public Safety spokesman. "There is widespread damage to the downtown area. It is believed there may have been some people trapped in some demolished buildings."

Both large hospitals in Lubbock, overfilled with the injured, Methodist Hospital and West Texas Hospital set up beds in the hallways. Most of the patients suffered from injuries from flying glass and falling debris.

With communications out in the city, injured persons lined streets attempting to flag down emergency vehicles. Emergency medical headquarters were established in Lubbock's municipal auditorium.

The tornado touched ground in the southwest section of the city near the Texas Tech University campus and quickly moved into the business district, where damage was the heaviest.

The stone and brick buildings of the district were almost all windowless. The First National Bank

and Pioneer Gas building, 16 stories high and fronted almost completely with glass, was a shambles. The 20-story Great Plains Life building swayed in the morning breeze. Its glass windows were blown out and bricks were ripped out. Officials said it was unsafe and roped off a two-block area around it.

Agnew Suggests
TV Confrontation
Inflames Youth

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT)—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew believes there is a "danger" that young Americans may be "carried away by mob psychology" because they see so many examples of "confrontation" on television.

Mr. Agnew, writing in the current issue of TV Guide, challenged the television industry to use the medium to exert a positive influence on "the first television generation in history."

"It has been my contention," he wrote, "that one of the reasons that we have had so many demonstrations in recent years is that there is a fascination among young people with demonstrations as a means of communication."

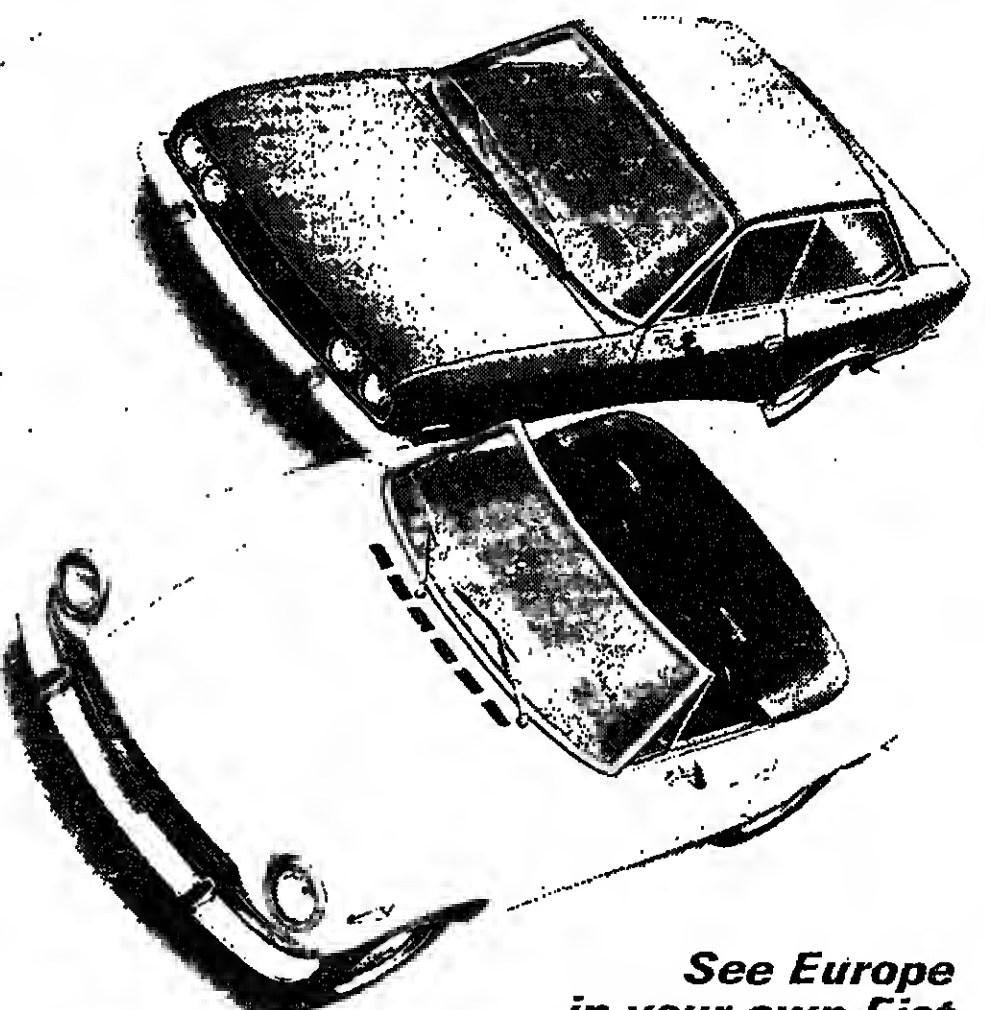
"They enjoy confrontation because they were brought up on television instead of books. They're conditioned to action and emotion, not words. It is a perfectly natural, everyday thing. They see action, violence, confrontation on television and they are naturally more conditioned to action than logic."

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A Million Italians on Strike In Country's Major Cities

ROME, May 12 (UPI).—A wave of strikes ranging from railway workers to Red Cross nurses swept Italy today, assuming the proportions of a major labor offensive against the already shaky coalition government of Premier Mariano Rumor.

More than a million workers in such key cities as Rome, Naples, Turin, Milan and Genoa struck to support demands by three big unions for more pay, shorter working hours and sweeping job reforms.

There were reports of scuffles between strikers and non-strikers in Rome and Naples, but police said the situation was generally calm.

Unions controlling most of the 180,000 railway workers ordered a 24-hour nationwide strike starting at 3 p.m. The government said it

would not attempt to operate trains during the strike.

Much of the nation's government machinery was coming to a halt at midnight for 72 hours as senior and junior civil servants—and employees of state-aided agencies—walked out over a variety of grievances.

The strike will stop even funerals and birth registrations in some places. Blood banks, income-tax offices, pension bureaus and the state lottery operation also were hit by the walkout.

Before the week ends, strikes will spread to elementary and high schools, the postal service and some industries.

The strikes come at a time when Mr. Rumor and his coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans are grappling with problems of housing, education, medical care and other social reforms. The government also faces nationwide regional elections June 7.

Roman garbage collectors and street cleaners were in the middle of a four-day strike which has left the capital's streets heaped high with smelly debris. Sanitation workers have only reported for duty eight days since April 21.

Doctors employed by health insurance agencies launched a 12-day strike yesterday.

Hog's Liver Saves Soviet Woman

MOSCOW, May 12 (Reuters).—Moscow surgeons have saved the life of a pregnant woman ill with hepatitis by connecting her to a hog's liver, the news agency Tass reported today.

The operation was supervised by 38-year-old Prof. Valery Shumakov at Moscow's Clinical and Experimental Surgery Institute, Tass said, but it did not say when.

The patient, named only as Tamara K., developed a liver coma as the result of infectious hepatitis in her sixth month of pregnancy.

The hog's liver took over from her own defective organ during surgery while an artificial liver filtered her blood. The baby was lost but the patient is now in good health, Tass said.

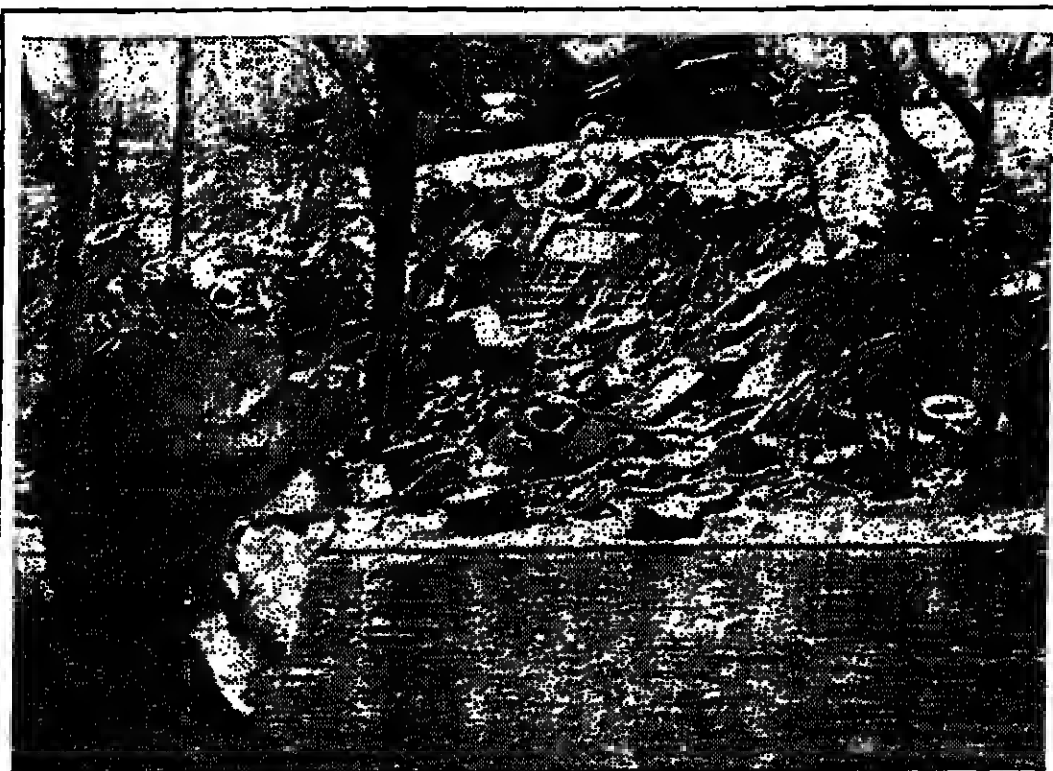
Prof. Shumakov, who has performed many kidney transplants, told Tass in an interview: "We are working on the development of an artificial liver and believe that this is just as feasible as the artificial kidney is now."

Airliner Hijacked to Cuba With 29 Aboard

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 12 (AP).—Flight 402 of the Dutch Antillean airline was hijacked to Havana 44 minutes after leaving Santo Domingo, the flight tower reported today.

The plane had 29 passengers, including the crew.

The tower said eight unidentified men, armed with pistols and grenades, ordered the pilot to fly to Havana. The hijackers were described by the tower as members of a group opposed to the reelection of President Joaquin Balaguer.



NON-SCENIC SIGHT—One of a number of trash and junk piles littering the banks of the Rock River near Rockford, Illinois. This one is near a truck terminal.

French Move on Environment, Hope to Muffle Paris Autos

By Eric Pace

PARIS, May 12 (NYT).—French authorities have made public wide-ranging plans to improve their country's environment—including a campaign to rid the Paris streets of excessively noisy cars.

They also include measures to reduce air pollution in the capital and to preserve the charm of the French countryside.

Officials who have been working on the "Program of Public Actions Relative to the Environment" say they were encouraged by the similarly encyclopedic plans for environmental measures that President Nixon proposed to Congress earlier this year.

Fourteen government ministries have been collaborating in drafting

the program on the environment, and a general report was presented to Prime Minister Jacques Chabaz-Delmas yesterday. Much of the program will be up to his cabinet to execute, although part of it requires implementing legislation—as well as funds.

Also yesterday the municipal government of Paris announced an anti-noise campaign directed against motorists and motorcyclists. The police department complained that many drivers were "not sufficiently aware of the nefarious effects" of excessive noise "on the health of their fellow citizens."

The crackdown during the last two weeks of May is meant to jolt such motorists through fines. Drafting strict noise-control legislation for all of France is one of 100 measures foreseen in the "Program of Public Actions."

The 300 French civil servants who worked on the program are understood to have had the blessings of President Georges Pompidou.

turning the dirty Vire River in northwestern France into a "model unpolluted river," drafting stricter rules on industrial waste, and building a model tourist village at Grolotte in Corsica.

The planners also called for more effective protection of scenic areas such as the extinct volcanoes in the Auvergne region of central France.

The next step in implementing the program is for the civil servants to discuss it with members of the National Assembly, which must pass implementing laws.

Among measures that do not require legislative sanction is a plan to set up automobile monitoring stations in Paris this summer range of specific projects. Including

Britain Frees Last 2 Spies In Nuclear Submarine Case

LONDON, May 12 (UPI).—Theory. Following the March, 1961, last two of five persons jailed in the 1961 Portland naval base spy case, D. N.M., charged in congressional testimony that the secrets a Soviet espionage network in Britain, gained their freedom today.

Harry Houghton, a 65-year-old former Royal Navy petty officer, and Ethel Elizabeth Gee, his 56-year-old fiancée and fellow base employee, were released on parole from separate prisons after serving nine years of their 15-year terms.

In a statement released by his lawyers a few hours before being freed, Houghton pledged his undying love for Miss Gee.

"His love and fortitude during these nine-and-a-quarter horrible years in prison have been an inspiration to me," he said. "She is a woman in a million. Such love is hard to find."

"As long as I live, my main objective is to love and cherish Miss Gee. All I want is to be left alone."

The spy case was one of the most sensational in Britain's his-

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Ethel Gee after her release yesterday.

Vorster Reveals Cabinet Shuffle In South Africa

PRITORIA, May 12 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Balthazar J. Vorster yesterday announced a cabinet shuffle.

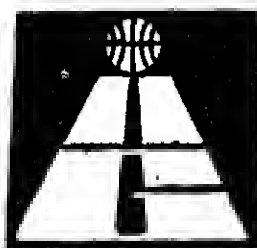
Mr. Vorster said Jan Haak, the Minister of Economic Affairs, has resigned to devote his full attention to business activities. The prime minister said Mr. Haak tendered his resignation during the last session of parliament but last month's general election had made it inconvenient to accept it at the time.

Mr. Haak's portfolio will be taken over by Lourens Muller, who will retain his position as Minister of Police. Mr. Muller's Interior Ministry, however, will be headed by Marais Viljoen, Minister of Labor and Colored Affairs.

The Colored Affairs Ministry is to be taken over by Johannes Loois, at present Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance. Mr. Loois will also fill the vacancy in the cabinet as Minister of Planning.

The cabinet changes take effect next Monday, May 18.

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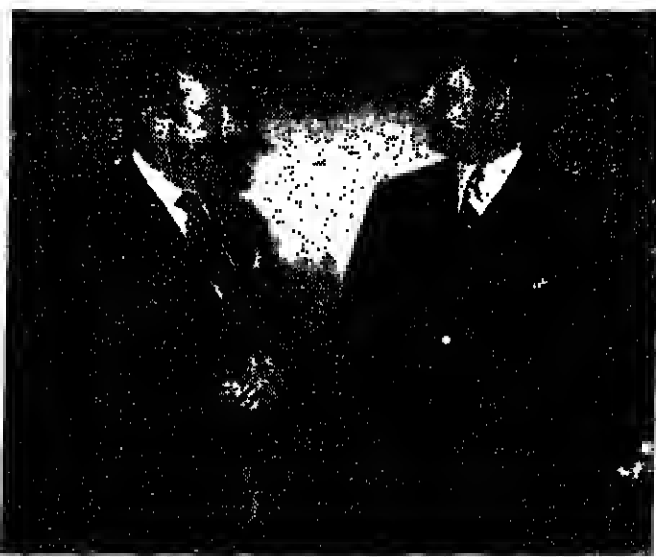


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One-Sided Arms Limitation

Laird Urges U.S. to Continue Missile System Deployment

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that stopping work on the controversial Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system and on multiple-warhead missiles would be "inconsistent with the purpose."

The SALT Meet Is 'Businesslike'

VIENNA, May 12 (Reuters).—Soviet and American negotiators continued to exchange views on ways of curbing the nuclear missile race in the seventh session of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) here today.

The two delegations talked for one hour and 20 minutes at the Soviet embassy and the chief American and Soviet negotiators, Gerard Smith and Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semynov, agreed to meet again on Friday.

Informed sources said today's talks were held in a businesslike atmosphere and—like the previous sessions—had been nonargumentative.

A July Date For EEC-U.K. Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

Chairman of the Ministers' Council changes every six months, the British delegation is likely to face a rough and an Italian top negotiator before the argument is concluded.

Before finalizing their common position for negotiations, the six will meet again in Luxembourg, on May 8 and 9.

Holland's Foreign Minister Josephine said the session had "made little progress." It cleared the way for talks with the British, who are failing to reach agreement in 68, were blocked by two French votes from having another try, each opposition to enlarging the EC was lifted at the December summit conference at The Hague, and, when President Georges Pompidou pledged himself to negotiations within six months, provided the Community's farm policy, which mainly benefits France, was completed. With the creation of Common Market policy for wine in 1970, this condition was fulfilled.

Equality for Britain

The six ministers also agreed today to give Britain, once inside the Community, full equality with France, Germany and Italy. The EC will have two members each in the European Executive Commission, with one each for the six smaller members (Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Ireland, Luxembourg and Norway).

This means that the commission, elected from 14 to nine members yesterday, will return to 14 once four candidates are in. The Ministers' Council of the 3-nation body will have 81 votes, 10 for each of the six, five for each for Holland and Belgium, three each for Denmark, Ireland and Norway, and two for Luxembourg.

Miss Derlin, Six Invade Council, Get Thrown Out

OMAGH, Northern Ireland, May 12 (UPI).—Police today evicted 32-year-old Member of Parliament Geraldine Derlin and six of her followers from Omagh town hall for breaking into a council meeting and throwing out the chairman.

Miss Derlin, in jeans and sweat-shirt, flanked by six placard-carrying civil rights protesters, gate-crashed the council meeting shortly after it began. She told the members the town was dissatisfied with their policy discrimination against Roman Catholics in allocating houses, asked the chairman to leave, and took over his seat.

Boy, 11, Is Killed In Niagara Plunge

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., May 12 (UPI).—An 11-year-old boy was swept to his death over American falls here last night when the raft in which he was playing was caught in the current. David Finitz floated downstream in the 30-foot raft from a mile and a half above the falls. He was watched helplessly as the raft sped 300 yards from shore. The youngster could not swim.



PRE-CONFERENCE TALK—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin (left) chatting with Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz before the Comecon talks in Warsaw yesterday.

Comecon Premiers Meeting in Warsaw

WARSAW, May 12 (Reuters).—Premiers of eight countries met here today in a summit session of Comecon—the Communist economic coordinating and trading group—to review progress on integration.

The three-day meeting gathered heads of government of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, and Romania, as well as a representative from Yugoslavia, which has observer status. Delegations will review work by commissions and working groups on a draft program covering long-term economic, legal, and organizational aspects of integration.

In an opening speech, Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz said, "We are all aware that realization of the many complicated undertakings of socialist integration is a long-term process."

"For this reason, last year's session recognized that it was necessary to work out a program for integration and a sequence and dates for achieving individual tasks," he said.

"We have set before ourselves a number of new and not easy tasks," Mr. Cyrankiewicz said. "Certain principles had been defined for cooperation in co-

ordinating members' economic plans as well as making forecasts for joint planning and coordinating economic policies, he said.

Following Mr. Cyrankiewicz's opening speech, the session adjourned for an hour. The eight premiers retired to a private room to "discuss jointly problems concerning the course of the session."

In a commentary on the meeting, a leading Warsaw newspaper,

Zygie Warsaw, said improvement of cooperation in Comecon was of great importance for Communist countries in their relations with Western partners with whom they wanted to maintain good economic contacts.

The newspaper urged better multilateral links among Comecon countries and much broader use of instruments such as prices and exchange rates, and credits.

NATO May Ask Russia to Cut Europe Forces

By Drew Middleton

ROME, May 12 (NYT).—NATO is considering a proposal that the Soviet Union reduce its forces in central Europe by 30 percent in return for a 10 percent cut in allied troop strength.

The foreign ministers of the alliance, who meet here later this month, are expected to call again for mutual and balanced reduction of forces, in more definite terms than they have in the past.

The North Atlantic Council, NATO's executive group and highest authority, has been discussing reductions in forces since the first of the year. The preparation of a new offer has been complicated by the absence of any answer from the Warsaw Pact powers to a proposal made by NATO at its ministerial meeting in Brussels last December.

The discussions, however, are considered useful because they have established guidelines that will govern the content and phrasing of the NATO proposal.

Balance Essential

The first point is that the reductions must be balanced. A Soviet battalion moved from East Germany would probably not be disbanded but would assume new duties in the Soviet Union, where divisions of the strategic reserve are stationed at present.

An American battalion, on the other hand, would move across the Atlantic. There, if it was not deactivated, it would be ready to be flown to Europe in a crisis. But NATO's diplomats and politicians share grave doubts about the practicality of U.S. reinforcement of the European front by air in a crisis.

Consequently a majority of the

NATO members now believe that the Soviet Union should be asked to cut its forces by 30 percent in return for a 10 percent NATO cut. There is a general expectation that U.S. forces in Europe will be reduced by 10 percent after June, 1971, anyway.

The Soviet Union has 32 divisions in central Europe. Their overall strength is estimated at about 320,000 men.

A 30 percent cut would reduce this force by about 96,000 men, to a total of 224,000.

U.S. combat forces in West Germany consist of two armored and two mechanized infantry divisions, two armored cavalry regiments and one infantry brigade. The total strength, including support troops, is about 185,000 men.

A 10 percent cut, therefore, would reduce the U.S. troops to approximately 166,500 men.

NATO's second consideration is that any agreement on reduction of forces must contain a guarantee that forces withdrawn from the central front, which runs from Denmark to the Alps, would not be assigned to the northern or southern sectors of the front.

In practice this means that Soviet troops pulled out of East Germany would not be sent to reinforce the already formidable forces facing Norway on the frontier between Lake Inwi and the Barents Sea, or to the southwestern Soviet Union and Bulgaria, where they would be able to support political pressure on Greece and Turkey.

Military strategists now believe that NATO would have to use tactical nuclear weapons very early in any battle in Western Europe. The same authorities agree that once these weapons are used it would be difficult if not impossible

to prevent escalation to strategic nuclear war. Britain's Defense Minister Denis Healey maintains, however, that the early use of tactical nuclear weapons by NATO would convince the Russians that they were embarked not on a swift, relatively painless conquest, but were risking nuclear war. In his view, this would encourage political negotiations.

Cosmos-344 Is Up
MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-344, its first unmanned satellite since it sent a cluster of eight aloft on April 23.

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Social Democrats' Left Wing in New Assault on Brandt

SAARBRÜCKEN, West Germany, May 12 (UPI).—Left-wing Social Democrats are defying their party's official line to force Chancellor Willy Brandt into a condemnation of American policy in Southeast Asia sought revenge today by filibustering the Social Democratic party's congress here.

The filibuster eventually was defeated, but not until the "Young Socialists" group had delayed speeches by Finance Minister Alex Moeller and Economics Minister Karl Schiller for more than an hour.

A majority of Chancellor Brandt's Social Democrats yesterday turned down a motion by the left wing to have the congress condemn what Young Socialist leader Karsten Voigt described as America's "brutal, imperialistic war."

This morning the Young Socialists counterattacked with a resolution calling on the party executive "to do everything to ensure that everything that must be done is done."

Young Socialist leaders also complained of their exclusion from a meeting last night of Chancellor Brandt with the party executive committee.

But the rebels' efforts to force the party executive to conduct public meetings were resisted by a majority of the congress, which also eventually turned down the resolution.

5 Greek Newsmen Jailed in Violation Of New Press Code

ATHENS, May 12 (AP).—Five publishers and editors of three pro-government newspapers were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a stiff fine each today by a civil court for allegedly violating the press code by offering free books through newspaper advertisements.

The court acquitted two other editors from an independent daily on the same charge.

The convicted men appealed the court's decision and were immediately set free.

The journalists belonged to the newspapers Eleftheros Kosmos, Nea Politika and Ta Simerina. The new press law that went into effect last Jan. 1, stipulates that prizes or gifts cannot be offered through newspaper advertisements.

Bonn's Bahr Sees Gromyko For 2 Hours

MOSCOW, May 12 (UPI).—State Secretary Egon Bahr of West Germany spent two hours in review negotiations with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. He said he found no hardening of the Soviet position and anticipated "constructive earnestness" in the future.

Mr. Bahr, the personal representative of Chancellor Willy Brandt, is negotiating a treaty on renunciation of force. He gave no details of his talks as he emerged at noon from the Foreign Ministry.

But when asked about reports the Russians are hardening their position on the talks, he replied: "I have not encountered such a position. We picked up where we left off last time, and I have the impression that not only the government of the Federal German Republic but also the Soviet government are of the opinion that the exchange of views should continue."

He added: "I also had an impression that this would be done in the same constructive earnestness as was the case up till now."

Press Criticism

There has been an increase lately in Soviet press criticism of some West German policies, but diplomatic sources tended to discount it as part of the general propaganda outpouring connected with the 25th anniversary of V-E Day.

Mr. Bahr, one of Mr. Brandt's closest advisers, arrived in Moscow Sunday after a six-week recess in the negotiations, which are considered the most important Soviet-West German contacts since diplomatic relations began in 1955.

In those six weeks a number of important developments have occurred, including talks between Mr. Brandt and East German Premier Willi Stoph, the invasion of Cambodia and the resumption of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) in Vienna.

Mr. Bahr said he planned to meet Mr. Gromyko again on Friday. He said he will be in Moscow until next week.

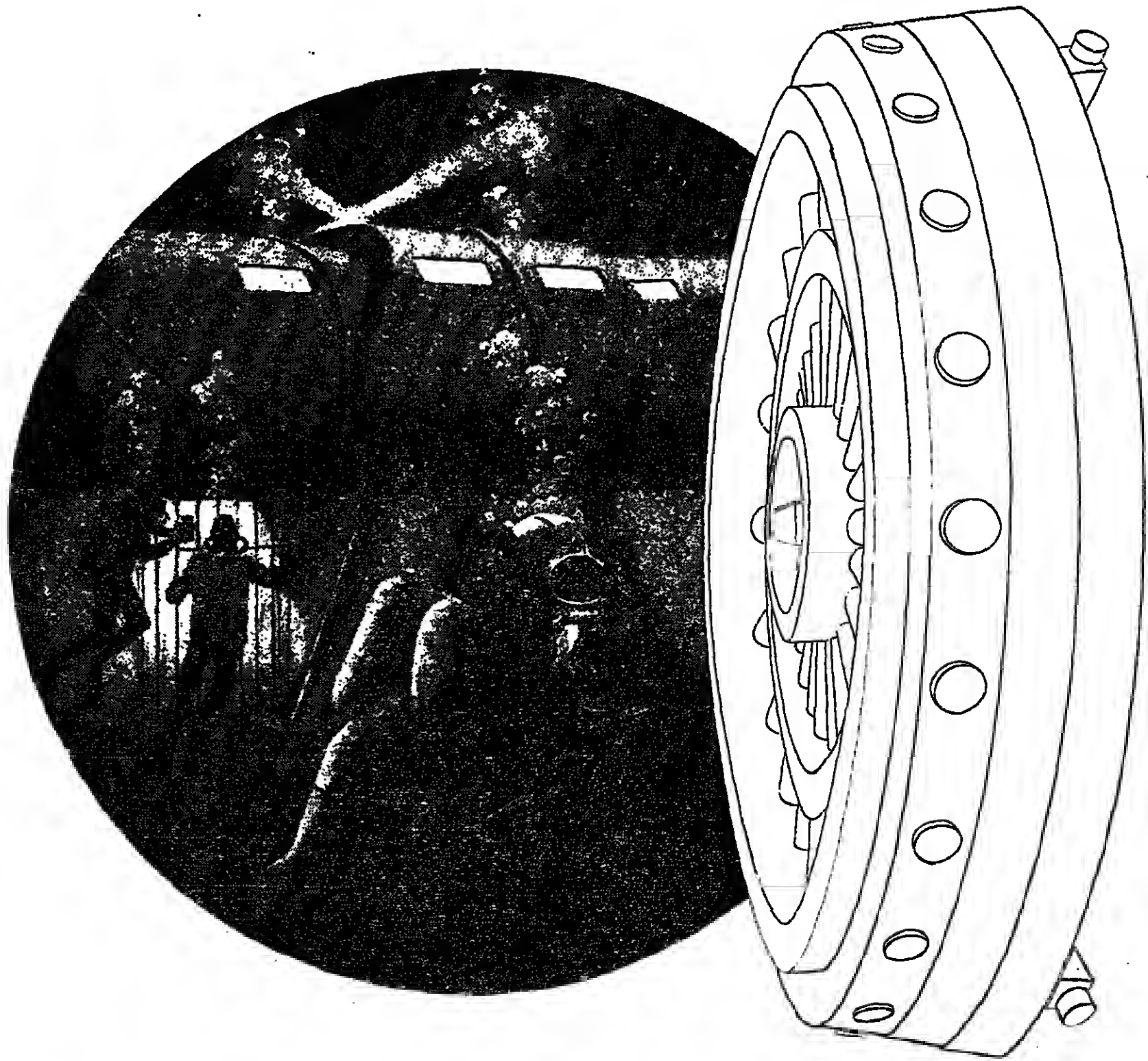
Bishop Installed in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 12 (UPI).—The Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., a political activist who has been in the forefront of protests against the Vietnam war, was installed Saturday as bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.

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The Reprisal War

The deep Israeli penetration into Lebanon is only a somewhat more dramatic example of a familiar technique. But it bears a sufficient resemblance to the American incursion into Cambodia to be examined in the light of that venture.

It has been this Israeli policy, for many years, to retaliate for Arab acts against Israel, whether by regular or irregular forces, with sharp reprisals. In the present case, Lebanon has been the not very gracious host of Palestinian guerrillas, much as the government of Prince Sihanouk unwillingly accepted the presence of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese. Lebanon has made numerous efforts to control the guerrillas, but the latter had enough sympathy within the country, and even more in neighboring Arab states, to make firm regulation of them impossible.

So Israel struck at the fedayeen-dominated villages on its border. The hope in Tel Aviv was not, presumably, to inflict the kind of damage on guerrilla supply depots that was the goal in Cambodia, but rather to show Israeli ability and willingness to break up any sanctuaries beyond the truce line.

There are, of course, many fundamental differences between the situation in the Middle East and that in Southeast Asia. But without belaboring what parallels there are, there is one resemblance that deserves

some study. And the chief thing here is that neither the American course in Indochina nor the Israeli tactics on their borders have brought peace closer. Quite the contrary.

The reprisal raids have only accelerated the growth of the guerrilla movement throughout the Arab lands. The air raids into Egypt have brought Soviet missiles, planes and pilots. No Arab government seems any closer to negotiating with Israel; each Israeli reprisal sends some kind of diplomatic shock wave around the world.

Among the significant differences between the Middle East and Southeast Asia is that America is very anxious to reduce its commitments there; the principal argument for the Cambodian venture was that the capture of supplies would clear the South Vietnamese flank for a sufficient time to permit the withdrawal of American troops to continue. Israel, on the other hand, is engaged in a struggle for its very existence and is resigned to the fact that this struggle will be a long one.

Nevertheless, in both regions war, under any name and by whatever means, saps the economic vitality of millions of people and tends to pervert their political institutions. Both need peace. And no experience of the past in either case shows that warlike acts will produce peace. For the sake of everyone concerned, there has to be a better way.

Up the Mekong Without a Policy

Is anybody sure that that flotilla of South Vietnamese gunboats is doing up the Mekong River in Cambodia? The flair of the operation and its sense seems to be in the inversely proportional ratio all too characteristic of the war in Vietnam. The ships are now up to Phnom Penh—way beyond the 19-mile range of American rescue should they encounter trouble by the way. Supposedly, their mission is military: to close a major Communist supply route (by just one sweep?). A second mission is said to be the relief and repatriation of some part of the Vietnamese population of Cambodia. Whichever of these purposes may be relevant, it is evident that the operation goes well beyond the cleaning out of border sanctuaries which President Nixon has described as the American goal in Cambodia.

Our concern is that in pushing into and perhaps beyond the capital of Cambodia, the South Vietnamese have unavoidably assumed a political mission too—to support the Lon Nol government. The loose statements of Premier Thieu in Saigon about continuing and expanding cooperation with Lon Nol further this impression. To be sure, it is Saigon, not Washington. But Washington's hand will be suspected, even though it may not be seen. More important, Saigon could establish with Lon Nol an expectation, or the appearance of one, that Americans may be tempted to sustain. Where there are gunboats, can some kind of gunboat diplomacy be far behind?

International Opinion

War Without Limits

President Nixon promised on Friday that U.S. troop withdrawals from Cambodia would begin in a few days and be ended by the end of June. President Thieu declared at the same time that no time limit had been set for the intervention of South Vietnamese forces on Khmer territory—an intervention the success of which depends on American support. The same day, an extra American battalion was sent to the Parrot's Beak to replace a Saigon unit and prevent a reoccupation of the sector by the NLF. These assurances, affirmations and facts clearly show that, in this type of long duration warfare—without a front and many-sided time limits have hardly any meaning. . . . In a counter-revolutionary war, a military success is valid only if it is the indication of a political success. And nothing up to now has proven that the invasion of Cambodia strengthened the regimes in Saigon and Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, the war in Vietnam intensifies. In the event of a deterioration of the situation in Laos and immediately south of the 17th parallel, would Mr. Nixon relaunch operations against North Vietnam? That would undoubtedly be the end of the Paris conference. For both military and domestic political reasons, the President cannot leave his troops long in Cambodia. Nor can he, regardless of what Thieu says—keep big

Salon units there, or else the NLF would turn the created vacuum to profit for launching dangerous offensives in South Vietnam. Thus, despite its apparent movement, American policy in Indochina, which is increasingly the work of a man disregarding the advice of experts, appears quite as frozen as in the past.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The silent majority has accepted Mr. Nixon's gamble. If he wins it, the Cambodian venture and all its disquieting disclosures of the shady side of the American executive will soon be forgotten. . . . The question is whether Mr. Nixon can win his gamble. Many people in Washington doubt this. They fear that, from one sanctuary to another, the Americans will find themselves along the Laotian frontier and feel compelled to cross it. . . . And if, as this is suspected in Washington, the real goal of the operation was to protect the Lon Nol government from its Khmer, North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese adversaries, how will this government manage to remain in office after the GIs are gone? And if it falls, then the whole Cambodian adventure will appear as a big swindle, a breach of confidence and a costly error of the military, of Mr. Nixon's private advisers and of Mr. Nixon himself.

—From Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

MAY 13, 1895
PARIS—Already the lines are being drawn in the United States for the presidential contest of next year. It is evident that the issues will be somewhat modified from those of previous elections, and there is likely to be a shifting of parties. It becomes more and more clear that the West, with the exception of the large cities, is to be arrayed against the East on a platform in favor of bimetalism, if not declaring absolutely in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Fifty Years Ago

MAY 13, 1920
NEW YORK—Babe Ruth unlimbered his big bat yesterday and defeated the Chicago White Sox practically singlehanded. The score was 7 to 5 and the Babe accounted for five of the Yankees' runs. He had a perfect day in the plate with two homers and a triple in three times at bat. The triple would have been a home also, if the Chicago outfielders had not played unusually deep when the slugger came to the plate. Mays pitched for the Yankees against Wilkerson and Kerr for Chicago.



Letter From the Underground

By Daniel Berrigan

Daniel Berrigan, an American Jesuit priest, recently went "underground" rather than begin serving a three-year prison sentence for burning draft records at Coto, N.Y., in 1968. Along with his brother, Philip, 46, also a priest, Daniel Berrigan was supposed to go to prison. Daniel was last seen in public at a rally at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y., on the weekend of April 18. He served as a director of a religious work program at Cornell for several years. Daniel, 48, a widely published writer and poet, outlined in a letter his plans for the future and some of the reasons why he feels it necessary to resist his jail sentence. The letter, handwritten on yellow paper about April 26, was mailed from New York City. It was originally written for the French magazine *Africaasia* on whose editorial staff Daniel serves. It will appear in the Friday issue of *Africaasia*. An advance copy was made available to Bryce Nelson of the Los Angeles Times.

ON APRIL 23 at 5:30 in the afternoon in New York City my brother Philip and another Jesuit priest were dragged from a Catholic priests' residence by agents of the FBI. Thus, abruptly, the two began serving federal prison sentences (of six and three years, respectively) for destruction of draft records.

Eight Catholics, including Philip and myself, have been sought by federal authorities since April 6, the date set for our surrender. That surrender was considered practically a foregone conclusion. Were not three clerics involved?

And even if clerics, in a passing fit of aberration, had once chosen to disobey the law, would they not now choose to repair their crimes promptly? Indeed was not this Catholic Church to which they professed adherence the greatest single supportive force of the Vietnam war, outside the government itself?

How is it, then, that after having chosen to break a law and thereby presumably suffer the consequences, one is led further into an obscure, twilight existence, neither prison nor freedom, somewhere between crime and punishment?

Is it realistic in such a nation as ours, where revolutionary rhetoric is common and revolutionary conditions have by no means coalesced (even in the case of Black Panthers), that a white cleric, sprung from a culturally stifled church, unaffiliated obedient to Caesar, should not bear a different drummer, and fall in?

Is the term "underground" as applied to the American instance a will-o'-the-wisp?

There is a mythology abroad in our country, sedulously fostered by liberals and blessed in a remarkably superficial way by a former Supreme Court justice, has to do with the moral necessity of joining illegal action to legal consequence. One who acts against the law, if he is to act virtuously and responsibly, must always take the consequences; otherwise, his act is necessarily tainted in the eyes of good men.

The principle obviously is of interest to those in power. It is more or less conscious indication of the status, political and indeed religious, social quo. It aims with vigor at the maintenance of law and order in whatever sector, in order to bring even the most passionate conscience under control of unchangeable, presumably beneficent, public authority.

Rhetical men may, in such a way, even become a powerful support to an evil regime. In paying tribute to the courts, the law, the penal system, they become witnesses to the validity of the structures they seek to confront. Jails, law courts, police, and the social arrangements which depend upon their smooth functioning proceed on schedule to isolate and stifle dissent. The last state of things thus becomes worse than the first.

Appointed Role

It was presumed two years ago that the Catonsville resisters would play their appointed role faithfully, as indicated for some time we did. We remained in peace after our action, and submitted to arrest. In due process, "guilty" was the verdict of appeals went forward: we were free on bail; free, that is, to a point. By court order, there could be no public speech that touched on specific areas of illegal, even though nonviolent action. . . .

What are presumably virtuous men to do when two years after they have staked their lives on the sanity of their fellow men, insanity still prevails?

To some of us one thing, at least, seemed clear. We could by no means presume that the crime-trial-punishment sequence must remain intact simply because two years ago it made sense. Some-thing else might be required: the Vietnam war was more violent and widespread than ever; the march of power proceeded with unexampled boldness, straight on toward foreign and domestic disaster. More victims were dying, wider

areas were devastated, the nation was caught, shamed and traumatized in the trap which it itself had fabricated and sprung. . . . More, the hopes of the early peace movement were wasted by attrition and false promises, within and without; the large-scale reinforcement of resisters from student ranks, workers, blacks, middle-class, failed to appear. We of Catonsville were some years older, and as tired as anyone else; yet the next moves were still up to us. Or so it seemed, and seems.

'Suffering Fidelity'

Some of us decided to continue resistance, to refuse jail. For how long, we do not know. With what effect, we do not know. For white Americans like ourselves, an attempt to create an underground presence which will be nonviolent and politically audible is indeed a chance one. We are neither Black Panthers nor members under Viet Nam of the German Confessing Church in the 30s. Algerians under occupation, members of the NLF. . . .

Perhaps in such times one had best place consideration of purely political gain firmly aside. The odds are simply too great against us to be able to measure our action solely in terms of primary against such a scale. If this is so, and I think it may be so, another far more mysterious criterion of action must be involved. It is simply the "suffering fidelity" of which Bonhoeffer wrote in *Hitler's Germany*.

One takes the onslaught trusting to the rightness of his course of action, determined upon so simple a thing as being a man. Such may, in the long run, be the only useful course for now. Moving anonymously about the country, speaking and meeting with small groups of friends, encouraging an analysis of our lives, our structures, where a breakthrough may be possible; and perhaps above all showing that such a course is practically (and psychologically) possible—in such a way the myth of omnipotence of the "system" is punctured in one small instance. The alternatives are widened, at least in one case.

America's technical competence, exercised in an atmosphere of cold-war competitiveness, consumer economics and progressive militarization, has left us with very little of the vulgarity of human instinct, junkies in political seats of power, distraction as a way of life, raucous appeal to trivialities and luxuries, the consumer cornucopia pouring out its vast retail heap of polluting junk. Most people are swept under by the stream of "goods and services" they are grudgingly and precariously and finally anesthetized against moral choice or movement.

Even the student resisters, for whom the war was the occasion of their profound revulsion against national absurdity, are shaken as to the future; where there is so much to hate, the task of finding something to love is Herculean indeed. And yet we think this must be a definition of human movement; the task of finding, in the urban dump yard of our civilization, some clue, some sign of the presence of man, what direction to take, whom to join with, how to release in a celebratory and useful way these spiritual energies at our command.

At our command, and yet at yet. The American psyche cannot become the fraternal instrument of world change until it has undergone its dark night of the soul. I do not mean this statement to be mystifying or abstract. Quiet the contrary. I mean something quite simple: Americans have not only been alienated from world spiritual developments by runaway technology; they have been a vast alienating force in most of the Western world.

Moreover, in the Third World, the vicious circle in which they are caught at home (the engineering of an inhuman future) has widened into a system of military and economic control and repression. Spiritually isolated from the striving of men everywhere for justice, decency and the good of the spirit, America could only export those dark obsessions which go by the most euphemistic and decept-



Father Daniel Berrigan.

ive of phrases: The American way of life. . . . The breaking of this iron ring will be accomplished only by the shrewdest blows, repeatedly struck, until the weak points at the circle are broken and Americans themselves are free to join the fraternity of man.

The war in Vietnam, which was once Kennedy's war, and then Johnson's war, is now Nixon's war. That it has been from the start, and on their soil, and in their own burned and violated flesh, the war of Vietnamese peasants, and that bombs and napalm now fall indiscriminately on the flesh of Laotians and Cambodians, is beside the point. A fact too large for ignoring, too hot for political resistance, simply beyond adequate coping.

Ultimately, beyond coping, since it requires too strange a measure of those qualities which can only flourish when a people have become conscious of their own human losses and begin to create the tools of human gain. Simply, we have not lost enough, or suffered enough, or grown conscious.

We lack, as a consequence, community imagination, fervor, right thinking, compassion, courage, hope, ingenuity. For the present, "in order to be healed, our illness must get worse."

Nixon's Decision

The hue and cry re Richard Nixon's Cambodian decision is to be expected from those who are not (and have never been) familiar with the facts of war in Southeast Asia. It is surprising that Anthony Lewis, a fine reporter and erstwhile colleague, seems to fall into this category, judging from his remarks in the *Herald Tribune* of May 2-3. As a student of world affairs (and Vietnam briefing officer to candidate Nixon in 1968), his recent action does not surprise me in the least. The United States is not "escalating" the war. The Viet Cong did that over two weeks ago when they pushed farther into Cambodia than ever before and established new bases. The United States is responding as it must—and in a big way.

Does Mr. Lewis really believe President Nixon is naive enough to enlarge and prolong this war indefinitely? I contend that this new action is designed to go in and take out every VC base in Cambodia, to drive every VC soldier back into North Vietnam, to then turn over U.S. material to the Cambodians (as Lon Nol has already requested) and to get out.

MEG W. WHITCOMB.

London. . . . The re-escalation into Cambodia and the killing of its four Kent State students, it seems to me, brings our American civilization to the very edge of catastrophe. As a result, we sit at the American College in Paris as an unwilling strike, initiated at the request of the American National Students Association.

We are deeply shocked and angered at these events. We who so opposed American involvement in the war did think that there was a certain gentleman's agreement that the government would disengage (although at a small's pace) if we consented to be patient. And we have held to that: had bargain in the months since last Nov. 15; only to be deceived, all of us, as this senseless invasion into Cambodia shows.

There are no significant victories to be won in Cambodia, as even LBJ knew. The Cong can retreat indefinitely into the highlands, their captured equipment can be replenished quickly by Russia and China, their sanctuary command center is but one of many (as is the case with our centers in our sanctuaries in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, most of them of longer duration than these), and finally, of course, the Cong can and doubtless will recoup this same area.

The Bull and the Bear

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—Perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most gingerly diplomatic negotiations now going on in Europe are those between Spain and the Soviet Union. Contacts have existed for 16 years, on-and-off, but they have recently been renewed at Moscow's initiative.

Despite strong ideological antipathy, the two countries show growing willingness to edge toward mutual recognition. As Gregorio Lopez Bravo, the Spanish foreign minister, says: "We must be realistic."

The first actual contact was made, in 1954, at a French presidential shoot outside Paris when the Soviet envoy, Sergei Vinogradov, approached Spanish Ambassador Casa Rojas with unexpected cordiality.

By 1955 secret talks had begun on the return to Spain from the U.S.S.R. of children of Spanish Republican refugees and prisoners from the Spanish division fought with Hitler's army. However, progress toward normalizing relations broke down on the issue of half a billion dollars worth of Spanish Republican gold turned over to Moscow for safe-keeping when the republic collapsed and claimed by Madrid.

Consular Facts

The Soviets are also seeking an accord on consulars similar to agreements already existing between Spain and Communist Romania, Poland and Hungary, and being negotiated with Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Victor Louis, a somewhat mysterious Soviet journalist representing Novosti but often used on secret missions, came to Spain. He was followed by another Novosti representative three weeks ago.

Spain is concerned as Soviet naval penetration proceeds in the Mediterranean. The Spanish-owned islet of Aborran, previously uninhabited, is now manned by a small garrison from Cartagena because Russian warships started frequenting the area.

Neither Madrid nor Moscow pretends they have much in common. Yet there is awareness that each side has something to gain from the other. There is little likelihood that Spain would ever contemplate a neutralist position—even if relations with Russia were unexpectedly to sour. Nevertheless, the Soviet play is a useful implied background to haggling with Washington.

Soviet Bids Failed

In 1969 Generalissimo Franco told me Spain was unwilling to discuss diplomatic recognition even if Russia returned the gold. He added: "Soviet representatives have contacted our envoys abroad and asked that at least commercial relations be established. We always stated that a necessary precondition was the return of our gold. Nothing ever happened."

Letters

after Nixon pulls American troops back, if indeed he does. What gains are there to justify the reckless risks?

Prof. ROBERT C. LEE

Paris.

Where It Hurts

The elderly expatriates who write you indignant letters protesting student disenchantment at President Nixon's sending even more young Americans to their death in the jungles of Cambodia should take a calculating look at their own self-interest.

One would not expect them to be concerned that 15 million Americans will go to bed hungry tonight; nor that the demands of the military are bankrupting the American public school system by cutbacks in federal appropriations for education; nor that federal assistance to states and cities trying to solve local problems of air and water pollution are quite inadequate to do the job because of the priority for military spending imposed by the President in Chiefs of Staff.

But one would think these supporters of the war might be getting worried about the continuance of the dividends and interest which

maintain them in comfort in their privileged "sanctuary." There is good ground to believe that the demands of the military and their political and industrial allies for funds to maintain the present ridiculous levels of armament and manpower are about to threaten the pocketbooks of these people.

Inflation continues to cut the value of their fixed income. The stock market continues to decline. A balanced budget is out the window. First-quarter reports show more and more corporations operating at a loss. Domestic priorities necessary to the maintenance of law, order and justice are being downgraded in the search for an unobtainable Pax Americana.

The only pragmatic alternative to a withdrawal from Southeast Asia and a drastic cut in the military budget is a huge tax increase accompanied, perhaps, by a capital levy.

One wonders which alternative your correspondents would prefer? Perhaps if they read more of James Reston and less of Joseph Alsop they would see the light.

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Korea (air)	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 54.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 54.00
Lebanon (air)	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 54.00	U.S.A. (air)	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 54.00
Libya (air)	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 54.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 18.00	\$ 36.00	\$ 54.00



SHIP OF FLAMES—Parisian firemen aim their hoses into the Bateau Lavoir, the home of many important painters, which was heavily damaged by fire yesterday.

Fire Guts Montmartre's Bateau Lavoir

PARIS, May 12 (AP)—Fire today destroyed the Bateau Lavoir, a century-old wooden structure in Montmartre where Pablo Picasso and other artists lived and worked in the early 1900s.

In the period shortly after 1900, Picasso, Kees van Dongen and Henri Rousseau had studios here. Writers Pierre Macrian and Max Jacob lived and worked there. And many of the artists and poets of the day—

Matisse, Braque, Derain, Modigliani, Utrillo, Apollinaire and Cocteau were frequent visitors. The building, fallen into disrepair, was bought last December by the city of Paris, which planned to create a museum. The city paid 800,000 francs (\$144,037) at a public auction.

The building was named the Bateau Lavoir, or laundry boat, because of its supposed resemblance to the floating

laundry sheds in French rivers. The fire was first noticed in mid-afternoon, and equipment was called from five fire stations in the area. But there was no way to stop the blaze from running through the frame structure and within an hour it had all but disappeared.

Two women were slightly burned, several persons had to be evacuated from nearby houses and a hotel, and a nearby house and garage also were damaged.

Theodorakis Family Fled By Small Boat

3 Volunteers Led Dash to Messina

PARIS, May 12 (AP)—Two Frenchwomen and a man smuggled the wife and two young children of Greek composer Nikos Theodorakis out of Greece and took them by small boat in a 20-hour run through stormy seas to Messina, Sicily, it was revealed last night.

French politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber said he met Mrs. Theodorakis and her children, aged 12 and 8, at a French airport last night to clear them through immigration.

The Greek authorities refused the family passports after releasing the Communist composer from jail April 13 and allowing him to fly to Paris the next day with Mr. Servan-Schreiber for treatment of tuberculosis.

Anguished and Pleading

The French politician said his wife, Sabine, saw Mrs. Theodorakis in Athens recently and found her "very anguished and pleading that someone get her out of Greece."

He said the three persons who executed the escape were all aged under 22, and had with them eight children among them. This, he said, was a measure of their courage in undertaking the venture.

The escape of the Theodorakis family was announced at a rally in support of Greek political prisoners, attended by both Mr. Theodorakis and Mr. Servan-Schreiber, and French leftist leaders.

Prof. Paul Milieu, a physician prominent in humanitarian causes, made the announcement of the escape, adding that Mr. Servan-Schreiber, secretary-general of the center-left Radical party, was responsible for the successful escape.

Theodorakis In Rome

ROME, May 12 (UPI)—Mr. Theodorakis arrived from Paris for a thank you visit to supporters here, hours after his wife and children were smuggled out of Greece to rejoin him.

Mr. Theodorakis saw his family in Paris last night, then flew to Rome for a two-day meeting with Italians who worked for his release from a Greek prison, and with Greeks living in Italy.

He planned meetings today with the directorate of the Italian Communist party and with the Greek Patriotic Front.

Lawyer Is Fined; Possessed Letters Of Mrs. Onassis

NEW YORK, May 12 (Reuters).—Theodore Donson, a young New York lawyer, has been fined \$100 in connection with the alleged theft of letters Mrs. Jacqueline Onassis had written to President Kennedy's administration.

Mr. Donson pleaded guilty before Criminal Court Judge Hyman Solniker to a charge of "being in possession of property missing from someone else's possession."

The four letters involved were written between 1963, when Mrs. Onassis was married to the late President, and 1968, after she had married Aristotle Onassis.

The alleged theft was discovered when a New York autograph dealer, Charles Hamilton, announced that he would auction the letters.

Mr. Gilpatrick, now a Wall Street lawyer, complained to police that the letters had been taken from his files without his knowledge.

Mr. Hamilton then identified Mr. Donson, a former employee of Mr. Gilpatrick's law firm, as the man who had sold him the letters for auction.

Mr. Donson told detectives the letters had been turned over to him by another employee of the firm who claimed to have found them in a waste basket.

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International Herald Tribune

Obituaries

Gen. Anders, 77, Dies; Headed Polish Army in World War II

LONDON, May 12 (Reuters).—Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, 77, who commanded Polish troops in World War II, died in a hospital here early today.

A member of his office staff in London said Gen. Anders was apparently suffering from a heart attack.

The tall, lean veteran of many campaigns, eight times wounded and many times decorated, led the noted Polish II Corps in World War II. After the war ended he chose exile in Britain with thousands of other Poles rather than return to a Communist-ruled Poland.

When Germany invaded Poland in 1939 Gen. Anders commanded a cavalry brigade. Nearly trapped in East Prussia, he was wounded in fighting his way out. Then, as Russian troops entered eastern Poland, he received two more wounds as his brigade tried to reach Hungary.

Captured, he spent 20 months in solitary confinement in Moscow. In 1941, after the German invasion

of Russia, he was freed and appointed commander of the Polish forces in Russia.

He organized Polish prisoners of war freed from Soviet camps into units making up more than five divisions, then went to the Middle East with them.

His name will always be linked with the bitter struggle for Monte Cassino during the 1944 Allied offensive in Italy, when crack German units entrenched on the mountain and around the monastery crowding it were barring the way to Rome.

His Polish II Corps was given the task of capturing the stronghold. After days of bombardment and bombing, the attack was launched on May 11, 1944. A week later Gen. Anders and his men stormed the last bastion to hold the Union Jack and the Polish flag side by side on the summit.

Johnny Hodges

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Johnny Hodges, 53, a long-time alto saxophonist with Duke Ellington's band, died yesterday in Manhattan after collapsing in a dentist's office. John Cornelius Hodges was considered one of the great early soloists in jazz, a man whose lush, romantic style was familiar to thousands.

After playing with several bands in the early '20s he joined Ellington in 1928. With the exception of five years during the early '50s when he formed his own group, Mr. Hodges stayed with the Duke for the rest of his career.

In his early years with the Ellington band, Mr. Hodges became famous for his swaying style. In the middle '30s he developed the slow melodic tone that was to become his hallmark.

Vsevolod Bolko

MOSCOW, May 12 (Reuters).—Vsevolod Bolko, 56, Soviet Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy, died suddenly on Sunday, Pravda reported today.

Mrs. Dorothy Gordon

NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Mrs. Dorothy Gordon, 81, for 17 years moderator of The New York Times youth forum, a weekly radio and television program she created, died yesterday at her home here.

The program, which brought together a panel of high-school or college students and an adult guest in discussion of a topical question, began in 1943 and ended in 1960. It was broadcast over WQXR and in 1963 also went on television. After 1960, WNBC-TV continued the program as "Dorothy Gordon's Youth Forum." The current series ended this month.

U.S. Tax Returns Must Now List Foreign Accounts

MIAMI, May 12 (AP).—Americans will be required to report their foreign bank accounts on their tax returns for 1970, the director of the Internal Revenue Service announced yesterday.

Randolph W. Thrower, the IRS head, said, "The law does not provide our agents with all of the tools they need to cope with the illegal use of foreign banks."

He said a U.S. Treasury Department task force is working on the problem and will make recommendations.

Describing secret foreign bank accounts as a "matter of growing concern," he said the anonymity they offer has been used to conceal income from such things as narcotics smuggling, black-market currency operations in Southeast Asia and illegal trading in gold.

There are a significant number of foreign accounts opened primarily to facilitate tax evasion by people who otherwise appear respectable and law-abiding," Mr. Thrower said.

The duchess has informed this newspaper that she was not in jail and not even in Spain at the time of the court action.

Reuters has not clarified its original dispatch. Apparently it should have said that the duchess was ordered jailed.

Moro to Visit France
ROME, May 12 (AP).—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro will pay a two-day official visit to France on May 19 and 20, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

igh as a Kite Washington

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP).—The House of representatives struck a blow yesterday for kite flying in the merican capital.

The kite-flying ban is part of an 1892 law for the preservation of the public peace and protection of property within the District of Columbia.

But, by voice vote, the House decided to repeal the ban and sent the measure on for a Senate vote.

Japanese Hijacks Ferryboat, Lands 30 Passengers

TOKYO, May 12 (Reuters).—A Japanese gunboat sailed out into the Sea tonight in a hijacked ferry after releasing more than 30 people he had held hostage for almost eight hours. Seven crewmen were still aboard the 180-ton ferry.

Police said the 20-year-old gunboat allowed the passengers to leave after the ferry was refueled at midnight at Matsuyama. They said the youth, armed with pistols, rifles, a shotgun and 300 rounds of ammunition, commandeered the ferry in the small southwestern port of Ujina, near Hiroshima, and forced the captain to sail 50 miles across the Inland Sea.

Armed patrol boats followed the pursuit and the youth raged them with gunfire. Tonight, as the ferry headed out on Matsuyama, on Shikoku Island, it was still being tracked by Maritime Safety Agency patrol vessels.

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Gen. Wladyslaw Anders.

Britain, Spain Renew Talks On Gibraltar

LONDON, May 12 (AP).—The Foreign Office disclosed today that Britain and Spain have begun a new attempt to reconcile their dispute over Gibraltar.

A spokesman emphasized to reporters that any practical British cooperation with Spain involving the fortress colony will have to be preceded by the removal of all Spanish restrictions imposed on traffic.

One of the proposals under informal discussion would provide for the joint use of Gibraltar airports by both nations.

British authorities insisted privately the talks have nothing to do with Gibraltar's sovereignty, which London holds inviolate. The Spanish have laid territorial claim to Gibraltar.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the British-Spanish exchanges began after a new government took office in Madrid last October, creating "a new climate." This, he said, has enabled Ambassador Sir John Russell to begin exchanges with Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo "about mutual problems, including Gibraltar."

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King-IOS Tie-Up Raises Questions

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
GENEVA, May 12 (NYT).—There are a number of unanswered questions, some of which raise the possibility of conflict of interest, in the arrangement that has given Denver businessman John M. King control over the Investors Overseas Services mutual fund empire.

These questions have turned financial institutions, particularly those in Europe, extremely cautious about entering a King-led consortium that would acquire a 20 percent interest in IOS as part of a rescue operation.

Further questions have been raised about the delay in reporting audited figures on IOS operations in 1969. A month ago Edward M. Cornfeld, who has just resigned as IOS president, said in an interview with the New York Times that the 1969 report would be ready in the first week of May.

Company sources now say the report will not be out until the end of the month. They say there is nothing unusual in this because of the highly complex nature of the company's activities.

Audit Still Underway
A representative of Arthur Andersen & Co., which is conducting the audit, said its team of 20 men could go no faster than the company would permit in verifying the books and records.

Mr. King and IOS founder Bernard Cornfeld have had intimate business relations in the past, which has led a number of financial observers to speculate that Mr. King's motives in moving into IOS may have been defensive.

Some of his activities have also raised the possibility of conflict of interest. Mr. King manages the natural resources proprietary fund of the Fund of Funds, which used to be the centerpiece in the Cornfeld empire.

Assets of the Fund of Funds have fallen from \$800 million from 1967 to \$300 million today. Of the present assets, \$130 million is managed by Mr. King and is in investments in which Mr. King himself has an interest.

Bank of New York Denial
NEW YORK, May 12.—The Bank of New York, which yesterday was said to be supplying most of the \$40 million line of credit to help rescue IOS today denied the report. Samuel E. Woolley, chairman, said the bank is not involved with Mr. King's consortium and said the bank's only involvement is as custodian for several of the IOS funds.

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Of course, if oil or gas is discovered the value of the property will rise considerably.

But Mr. King also has other links with IOS. Three IOS mutual funds own securities in King Resources Co. and King Resources Capital Corp., both of which he controls, and in the Colorado Corporation, of which he owns 80 percent.

The value of the holdings at the end of 1969 was in excess of \$70 million.

A sale of the King securities by IOS could severely depress their market price. Some IOS insiders say that consideration had been given to selling out by the portfolio managers.

In a contract that King Resources has made with IOS, the possibility of a conflict of interest with Mr. King in control of IOS is recognized.

The contract stipulates that present outside directors of IOS who will remain on the enlarged IOS board have the right to determine what business the mutual funds do with King Resources—and not Mr. King or any of his directors.

Mr. King also spent \$10 million acquiring IOS stock, which makes him one of the principal IOS stockholders.

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Congress Told To Hold Back Textile Quotas

Stans Says Agreement Expected by Mid-June

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 12 (NYT).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans asked for and won today from the House Ways and Means Committee a delay of one more month to negotiate voluntary limitations on textile imports into the United States.

Mr. Stans told the committee in a statement prepared in advance but not included in his formal text, that "recent actions, which for obvious reasons I cannot detail, lead us to think we can reach agreement within several weeks."

Thus, he asked the committee to defer its consideration of textile quota legislation, promising to report to the committee before its public hearings are concluded about mid-June. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., concurred in the proposed procedure.

Japanese Welcome Move
Mr. Stans said he expected to conclude "an arrangement with at least one, or more, key countries. He did not name them, but Japan has been at the center of the negotiations so far.

Japanese sources said they knew of no new developments in the negotiations, which have been at an impasse. But they welcomed his statement.

In his formal text, Mr. Stans neither endorsed nor opposed the textile quota legislation before the committee. Instead, he suggested amendments that would limit somewhat its product coverage and permit exemption from quotas for imports—including many from Europe—that "are not disruptive to the U.S. market."

Mr. Stans said he favored a "flexible approach" on quotas based on the long-term cotton textile quota arrangements.

"Adequately enforced, this concept gives the protection required without, at the same time, compelling avoidable trade conflict," he said.

"Accordingly, we would propose the addition of language authorizing the waiving of quotas in situations where a finding is made that the imported articles are not causing or threatening disruption on the domestic market."

In another development at today's trade hearing, Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy proposed a change in the tax laws that would permit deferral of taxation on corporate profits earned from exports in much the same way that tax is deferred now on profits from foreign affiliates.

This would be done through establishment of a Domestic International Sales Corp. (DISC).

Mr. Kennedy said: "We believe this proposal provides a more equitable and satisfactory basis for the taxation of export income."

Estimated revenues under the DISC scheme would be about \$450 to \$600 million during its first full year, which would be fiscal year 1972, he added.

Tough Control On Spending In U.S. Urged

WASHINGTON, May 12 (WP).—The Treasury Department's top economic adviser yesterday called for tough controls on government spending, but stopped short of recommending new taxes if the budget should slip into deficit.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy, stated that even with recent additions to federal spending, the federal budget will have a real deficitary impact in 1970 and 1971.

The implication of his remarks was that further restraint could be excessive.

In the past few days, both Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Budget Director Robert P. Mayo have said specifically that larger federal expenditures could force the Nixon administration to consider higher taxes.

Mr. Weidenbaum said that the economy "is marking time right now" in terms of physical volume, but that "prices are still under strong pressure from the cost side."

He said frankly that "we are running behind schedule in terms of visible relief from inflation."

Although expectations for 1971 "are somewhat brighter" than for this year, "1971 is not likely to be a boom year," he suggested.

Among less favorable economic news, Mr. Weidenbaum noted that productivity in the first quarter of 1970 had edged down fractionally, after rising in the fourth quarter of 1969, and that unit labor costs were going up at an 8.5 percent annual rate.

AFCA watch it go

AFCA watch it go

AFCA watch it go

AFCA watch it go



Harry E. Chesbrough

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

The general manager of Simca, Harry E. Chesbrough, has been named special assistant to the president of Chrysler International SA in Geneva.

His new duties will involve him in the affairs of the three Chrysler operations in Europe—Simca, Rootes in Britain and Barreiros in Spain.

Pending a board of directors meeting May 20, Gwain Gillespie, has been named general manager of Simca.

Formerly managing director of the Dodge truck division, Mr. Gillespie joined Simca last February as Mr. Chesbrough's assistant.

The World Bank has appointed Holms B. Cheney, professor of economics at Harvard University, as economic adviser to president Robert S. McNamara.

Mr. Cheney will take sabbatical leave from Harvard.

Stanislaw Cieschanski has been made an assistant vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Based in Brussels, he will coordinate public relations and advertising activities of the bank's European operations.

Request for Air Fare Hike On 747s Rejected by CAB

WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters).—The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board rejected yesterday requests by five airlines for higher fares on Boeing-747 jumbo jets and during the peak summer period pending a general investigation of fares.

The airlines—American, Braniff, Continental, Trans World and United—asked for a 3 percent surcharge, stating that they needed more money.

The CAB said that on the basis of current information "it seemed at least questionable whether higher fares would bring in more revenue."

Outlook for Industry Is Red

By Robert E. Dellos
NEW YORK, May 12.—The U.S. airline industry, showing its intense vulnerability to the decline in the stock market and the slump in the economy, appears headed for the worst year in its history.

Last year four of the country's dozen major air carriers lost money. Now, too, looking up for what was expected to be a period of substantial growth, some carriers are barely able to hold on to existing business.

Monumental losses in the first quarter point up the vulnerability. In the first 1970 reporting period, never an outstanding one, all but five carriers went in the red (two have not reported first-quarter earnings).

Trans World Airlines' losses went from \$14.9 million last year to \$30.2 million loss in this year's first quarter.

The first-quarter loss of Pan American World Airways nearly doubled from \$11 million to \$20 million. United Airlines had a first-quarter deficit of \$16.1 million, compared with last year's first-quarter loss of \$12 million.

The economic downturn is the major factor. In addition, wage increases and other operational costs have burgeoned just as many carriers are putting into service and trying to pay for the most expensive aircraft ever built—the giant Boeing-747s.

Competition—the result of a proliferation of new routes batted out last year by the government—is also making it more difficult for the airlines to fill the growing number of seats.

Clearly, both businessmen and vacationers are postponing travel plans because of economic worries. F. C. Wiser, president of TWA, says, "The now destructive degree of over-competition created in the zeal of the short-lived profits of two or three years ago has resulted in an over-large increase in capacity by the airlines. Airline fares are not keeping up to inflationary forces. Expenses are mounting, especially in the field."

Franc Protection Measures to Be Eased From July

PARIS, May 12.—Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that starting July 1 the government will begin to dismantle the post-devaluation protective wall built around the franc nine months ago.

He credited the move to the country's recovery of its economic health, but made clear that the state of the economy did not yet permit removal of exchange controls.

In an optimistic report on the state of the economy to the National Assembly, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing announced that limitations on credit, clamped down to curtail inflation when the franc was devalued last August, will be gradually eliminated starting July 1.

He also said that the nation's gross national product this year will increase 6 percent, compared to the earlier official forecast of 4 percent.

Stock Prices Fall, Set New Lows

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, May 12 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange enjoyed a brief "Melvin Laird rally" early this afternoon, but like most good things in the market these days it did not last very long.

The Dow Jones industrial average, turning weak again when the rally failed to generate buying momentum, dropped 3.48 to 704.59.

Thus, the blue-chip indicator broke through its May 5 close of 708.74 to finish at its lowest level since Aug. 8, 1963.

Since the Dow topped out at 985 in December, 1968, the awesome decline amounts to 28.3 percent. Standard & Poor's 500 dropped 0.75 to 77.85, also a new low for the year.

The NYSE index was off 0.40 at 42.73, below last Tuesday's record low of 43.11.

The market began today as what one broker termed "another slow-down day." Trading was sluggish and at 1 p.m. the Dow was nearly 7 points below its close yesterday, when the turnover of 6.65 million shares ranked as the slowest since the summer of 1967.

Snafu Dramatic
The snafu in stock prices after the defense secretary's report was dramatic. By 1:40 p.m. the Dow was almost even for the day and five minutes later it was ahead by more than a point.

But by 2:30 p.m. the indicator had returned to minus territory and prices continued to slip during the final hour. Volume rose to 10.85 million shares.

Why was the rally so short-lived? "We've heard a lot of promises before and there tends to be a credibility gap now," commented one broker. "There is still so much doubt and fear and caution on the part of investors."

American-South African Investment, the only stock to reach a

record today, was up 1.12 to 42.73.

Occidental Petroleum's profits inched up in the first quarter as revenues climbed 17 percent, the company reported today.

Net income totaled \$37.07 million, or 61 cents a share, compared to \$36.99 million, or 60 cents a share, earned in the 1969 quarter. However, there were 68.9 million shares outstanding in the latest quarter compared to 70.2 million in the year-ago period.

Revenues rose \$576.7 million, compared to \$492.2 million in the 1969 period.

The company declared a special 1 percent stock dividend, payable July 31 to stockholders on record as of June 10. The regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share will be paid July 15 to holders of record June 10.

Occidental chairman Armand Hammer told the annual meeting here that the company is negotiating a major oil agreement with Egypt. He said the company "has been negotiating for some time" and expects an agreement in a few weeks.

He said the concession he expects to be awarded by Egypt lies in the western desert area, not far from the Libyan border.

Mr. Hammer also said that about 50 percent of the company's earnings come from Libyan operations. He said in answer to a

question that he did not want to prejudge the outcome of talks with Libyan officials regarding an increase in prices.

Commenting on the recent change of government there, he said that "we do not believe there will be any nationalization. We believe the Libyan authorities want us to continue."

Air Liquide's Net, Sales Up
PARIS, May 12.—Profits rose 23 percent last year for Air Liquide, the world's second largest producer of industrial gases.

The company reported today that 1969 net earnings totaled 62.27 million francs (\$11.22 million), up from 50.62 million francs in 1968.

Consolidated turnover rose to 2.15 billion francs (\$386.84 million) from the prior year's 1.7 billion-franc turnover.

Sumitomo Metal
TOKYO, May 12 (Reuters).—Net income for Sumitomo Metal Industries in the six months ended March 31 rose to 4.61 billion yen (\$12.8 million) from 3.86 billion yen in the year-ago period.

Turnover rose to 220.8 billion yen (\$613 million) from 186.7 billion yen.

House's Banking Bill Opposed by Treasury
WASHINGTON, May 12 (Reuters).—The Treasury Department supports a one-bank holding company bill which would allow the companies to engage in a variety of financial and related activities.

Treasury Under Secretary Charles Walker testified before the Senate Banking Committee today.

Mr. Walker said the administration is strongly opposed to the House-passed version of the bill because it is too restrictive.

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Brief Attempt At Rally Fails

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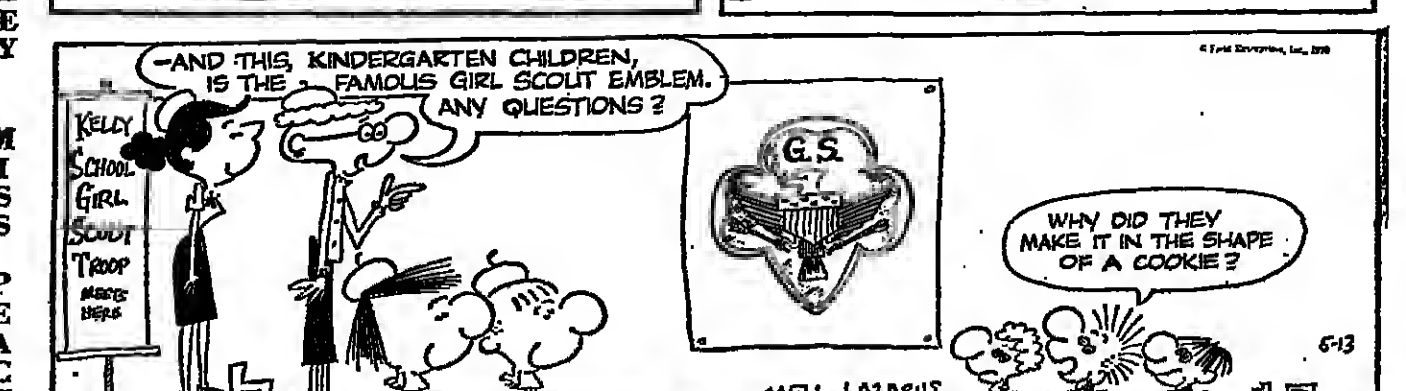
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

With all four hands in view it is nearly always relatively simple to determine the best contract available for either side. One of the rare exceptions requiring more careful study is the diagrammed deal.

At first sight, the obvious contract for North-South is three no-trump. This can be made as the cards lie, although it needs careful handling. Five clubs is an easier game contract, and there is a third possibility: Four hearts can be made in spite of the fact that East-West have the majority of the trumps.

West opened with a weak two-bid in spades, South bid his hearts suit, and followed with clubs when his partner made a cue-bid of three spades.

North put him back to four hearts, expecting South to have six hearts or a very strong five-card suit.

West led the spade king, and South won with dummy's ace and discarded a diamond from

his hand. He planned to use his club suit, and make at least 10 tricks against any normal break.

But the breaks were not normal, and South had a shock when West discarded a spade on the first round of clubs. The position after dummy won with the club king was this:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 8 6 5		♠ 10	
♥ 7 5		♥ 3	
♦ A 3		♦ K	
♣ Q J 9		♣ J 10 8 4	
♣ Q 8 3			
♣ —			
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ —		♠ 10 2	
♥ 7 4		♥ J 10 9 2	
♦ 7		♦ K 10	
♣ Q 9 7 6		♣ J 10 8 4 3	

Today's Hand

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A 8 6 5 4		♠ 10 2	
♥ A		♥ J 10 9 2	
♦ J 5 3 2		♦ K 10	
♣ A K 5		♣ J 10 8 4 3	
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ K Q 7 4 3		♠ 10 2	
♥ A 7 6		♥ J 10 9 2	
♦ Q 9 7 6 2		♦ K 10	
♣ —		♣ J 10 8 4 3	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: North-South 2♠ Pass 3♥ Pass 4♥ Pass 4♥ Pass.

West led the spade king. East won with the ace, and led another spade. He already had eight tricks, and could not be prevented from making his last trump and the club queen for a total of ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

HERN	BOLT	STIP
URION	OLLIO	FAIRE
THIEP	CHIMP	ARGO
CLIFF	ROBERTSON	SKAT
DUCE	SUB	AMERIC
EGG	ATRIA	TRIAL
GLASS	STAIR	SLID
CHART	ATTA	NEE
MAITRE	EDU	STAIR
CHA	LLIE	CHAPLIN
HAIR	ETILE	STIDIS
ATNU	SCIAN	UNITAT
PIROS	VEVIS	STIORE

DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT THE HIP GROCER SAID HIS BAG WAS.

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PHAMC	DUJEC	BRUMPE	DAGAPO
□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble TOXIC SPURN DECODE YEOMAN

Answers What to do if you married your wife for her looks—BETTER ONES.

BOOKS

INTENSIVE CARE

By Janet Frame, Brasiller, 342 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by L. J. Davis

"INTENSIVE CARE" is New Zealand author Janet Frame's 12th book and eighth novel. It is a peculiar, disturbing, and difficult book, mixing poetry and prose, past and future with a facility that is often dazzling, frequently clever, and occasionally just a little crazed. The effect is rather like spending an evening in the company of a compulsively talkative, brilliant, neurotic woman obsessed with blood, disease, death, and the suffering of lonely people whose lives have gone all wrong. It is a cruel book, imprisoned by a sensitivity that at once analytical and feverish.

If a novel can be defined as a metaphor of reality, then its success depends on the sharpness and subtlety of its perception of the actual world, and the behavior of actual people. A character in a novel must be brought to life before the author can make him dance. Unfortunately, exactly what Miss Frame fails to do.

Of all the people in the book, the only one to engage my sympathy and attention for any length of time was Leonard Livingstone. An alcoholic and family member do well, he comes to believe that the nicest thing that could happen to him would be to die in the pleasant hotel where he is confined with cancer, and he is denied even that. Elsewhere, some of the dreamlike fantasies of the other characters are briefly effective, but it is hard to escape the feeling that throughout the book there is something vital lacking, some vivifying principle that would release it from the author's grasp. Miss Frame is sailing a very private sea, and despite all the glitter of it, after a while one begins to wonder how deep it is.

Toward the end, the book takes a strange and sudden turn into the future and falls into first-person narrative, largely on the part of a half-witted young woman of implausible intellect and sensitivity. It is an oddly unful-

filled sequence. Intellectually and symbolically it is a continuation of what has gone before in the novel but generally it is not, and it is made largely irrelevant. Surely it is axiomatic that a novelist can not tack just any old thing that occurs to him onto his book, just for the sake of illustration? It suggests that something has gone wrong somewhere and needs patching.

One of the troublesome things about experimental writing is that it only succeeds if you are a genius. The limits of experimentation are narrow. There is, after all, only so much you can do with the written word without either making an ass of yourself or falling into someone's footsteps. Of all the arts, literature is probably the cheapest, but it is also the most treacherous. In every experimental flourish Miss Frame attempts one is troubled by the thought that someone else had done the same thing better. After a while, her puns begin to seem more ingenious than profound, and she never solves the problem of successfully integrating poetry with the novelistic form. At the use of puns, she is competing with Joyce, in the use of poetry with Robert Stone, and in the use of idioms with William Faulkner.

It is hard not to feel that Miss Frame's attempts to break away from so-called traditions forms betray a kind of reflective boredom with the use of the novel. I might suggest that it is advisable to make a form before one starts to dabble with it; you have a better idea of what you are doing and are less likely to make mistakes. The ultimate feeling this book is one of claustrophobic contraction. We have been told far less than a should have been, and we have been made to go to ridiculous pains to discover it.

L. J. Davis's most recent novel is "Cowboys Don't Cry." The review was written for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

THE TREASURE OF SUTTON HOO.

Ship-Burial for an Anglo-Saxon King.

By Bernice Grohkopf, Atheneum, 168 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Glyn Daniel

In the summer of 1893, as the clouds of war darkened the skies of southern England, there was discovered at Sutton Hoo in East Anglia the remains of a great wooden roving boat, 30 feet long, with its midships depth 4 feet 9 inches. It was clinker built and had places for 30 rowers. It was the burial ship for an Anglo-Saxon king and had been dragged up a hill for half a mile from the sea, buried in the ground and covered over with a mound of earth. No body was recovered, but there was a fantastically rich treasure.

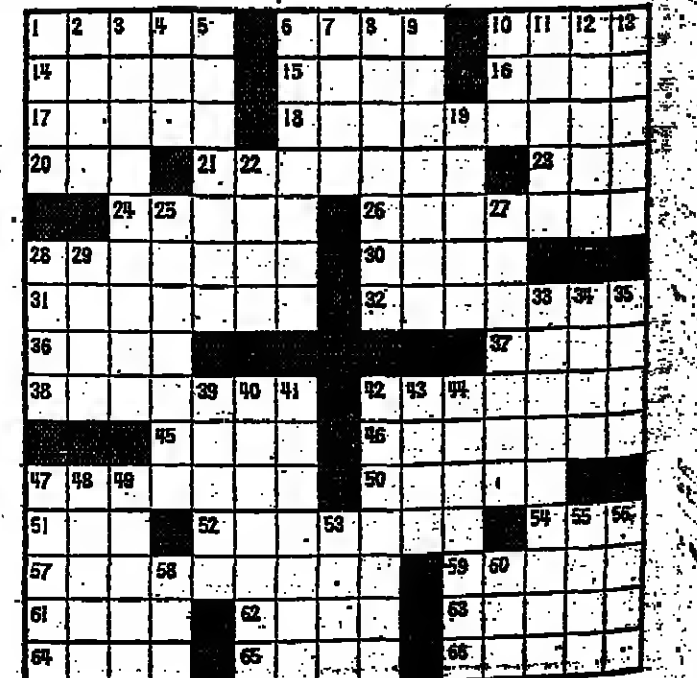
Among these riches were an embossed and gilded helmet; embossed gold jewelry set with garnets and encased in cloisonné and millefiori; a great gold buckle, shoulder clasps, sword fittings and harness mounts; an immense royal standard, bronze bowls and the remains of stringed musical instruments; a shield, drinking horns, a sword, gold coins and ingots; silver spoons, a silver bowl with a classical head, and goose down from a pillow.

C. W. Phillips was in charge of the excavations. In 1912 August a coroner's inquest decided that the objects were treasure-trove—that is, the treasure had been buried with no intent to recover it. It is longed to the owner of the land Mrs. Pretty. She most generously gave it to the British nation. Mrs. Grohkopf, who, 25 years ago, published "From A to Z: Life and Literature in Anglo-Saxon England," gives us a carefully documented, accurate, and well-illustrated account of the excavations, the significance of the finds, and the light that Sutton Hoo throws on the life and times of 7th century Anglo-Saxon England. There is a foreword by C. W. Phillips and a preface by D. Rupert Bruce-Mitford, keeper of medieval and later antiquities in the British Museum.

Glyn Daniel is university lecturer in archaeology and a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. This review was written for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD—By Will Wen

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1976 Olympics: Winter, Montreal Summer, Denver

(Continued from Page 1)

and 29 votes; St. Louis, 13; Vancouver, 12; and Denver, 11. The second round of voting was held on May 12. St. Louis won the bid for the 1976 Summer Olympics with 40 votes, followed by Denver with 38, Montreal with 36, and Vancouver with 35. The third round of voting was held on May 13. St. Louis won the bid for the 1976 Summer Olympics with 40 votes, followed by Denver with 38, Montreal with 36, and Vancouver with 35.

While other members of the Montreal delegation were happily accepting congratulations in the streets, Mayor Jean Drapeau solemnly echoed the prevailing mood here.

Adding to speeches made earlier today at the official opening ceremonies of the 90th IOC congress, the mayor promised that the 1976 games would cost an "astonishing" sum, but would be staged with "simplicity, dignity and a real grandeur of friendship of peoples."

Concern Over Costs
There has been much concern expressed here over the costs of staging the Olympic Games. Dr. A.M.A. Klompé, the Dutch minister of cultural affairs, recreation and social welfare, told the delegates that these costs were pricing smaller cities, such as Amsterdam, out of the market for Olympic Games. Mrs. Klompé, in a speech that preceded and echoed one by Avery Brundage, the IOC president, also warned that commercialism was endangering the Olympic spirit.

On Saturday, Mr. Brundage had asked for the expulsion of Alpine skiing from the Olympic Games, and strongly suggested that basketball, boxing, soccer, ice hockey and figure skating may have to be bargained for not following the Olympic Games on summer. Today, the 81-year-old Chicago millionaire aligned himself with youth "who violently oppose war," as "against discrimination," and "feel the world is over-commercialized."

Mayor Drapeau has estimated that the costs for staging the Summer Games in 1976 will be \$100 million, and this despite the fact that Expo '67 left the city with insufficient highways and roads to stage such a spectacular.

However, the Olympic Village that must house 10,000 athletes must still be built, plus most of the major sports facilities. These include an 80,000-seat Olympic stadium, an outdoor glass-enclosed swimming pool that can seat 10,000 spectators, a 10,000-seat velodrome for the cycling events and a rowing course on Lake Beauport.

In fact, Los Angeles probably has the best argument for economy.

Wilson Renews Appeal to Halt S. African Tour
LONDON, May 12 (UPI)—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today renewed his appeal for cancellation of the coming tour of Britain by an all-white South African cricket team.

Wilson said he believed that if Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath had supported his appeal to the Cricket Council, it would have resulted in cancelling the South African visit.

mindful delegates. Many of its facilities from the 1932 games are still in use, such as the Memorial Coliseum. In addition, there was some sentiment for the bi-centennial that the United States will be celebrating in 1976, and this may have contributed to Denver's getting the Winter Games. But apparently the burden of already having held the games was too much.

The most often heard argument in favor of Moscow is that no Communist country has been an Olympic host. But although there was much sentiment for the Soviet city's bid, even among Western Europeans, this was not translated into votes. Moscow was apparently supported only by the Communist bloc and some nonaligned nations.

Montreal, meanwhile, combined the favorable arguments of its two opponents. No Canadian city before had been awarded the Olympics. While Expo '77, this city proved that it staged a monumental affair, just as Los Angeles had in 1932. Like Los Angeles, but unlike Moscow, the city has no telecommunications problems.

There was, however, a Spanish accent to the city's success today. Charbonneau said that Montreal had been supported by most of the South American delegates. He added that "probably" the Scandinavian nations had also supported the city.

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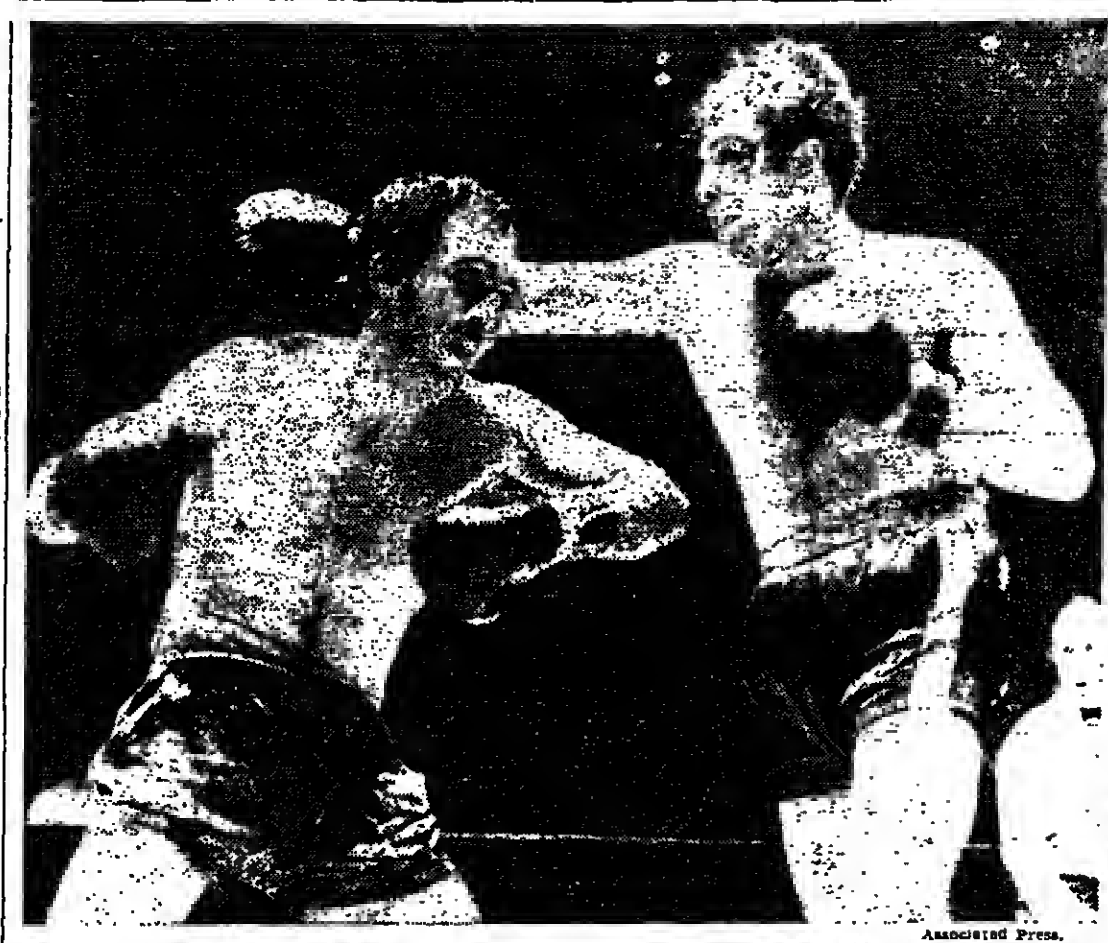
Moscow Assaults Choice
MOSCOW, May 12 (AP)—The Soviet Union today attacked the choice of Montreal for the 1976 Summer Olympics as "contrary to logic and common sense."

The official Soviet news agency Tass declared that the failure of Moscow to get the Olympics was a "blow to the Olympic movement and to the world."

The Tass comment from Amsterdam said the decision in favor of Montreal, "gives rise to the impression that some members of the International Olympic Committee were guided by personal political sympathies and antipathies and not by the principles of spreading and strengthening the Olympic movement."

The Soviet agency maintained that Moscow enjoyed "clear and unquestionable athletic, economic and political" advantages.

Garrett to Buffalo in NBA Expansion Draft
NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Dick Garrett, surprisingly left unprotected by the Los Angeles Lakers, was one of the first two picks in the NBA's expansion draft yesterday.



BLOOD WILL TELL—Marcel Cerdan Jr., left, and Donato Paduano, exchange punches in 8th round at Madison Square Garden. Cerdan took 1st loss.

Paduano Gets Nod Over Cerdan

By Dave Brady

NEW YORK, May 12 (WP)—Donato Paduano of Montreal put on a rousing finish after suffering a nasty cut eye on a bout in the fifth round and poured out a unanimous 10-round decision over Marcel Cerdan Jr. of Toulouse, France, last night in Madison Square Garden.

Cerdan was cut over the eye in the second round and both fighters were smeared with blood at the finish. A crowd of 10,767 arose and acclaimed their efforts wildly at the finish.

The bout was so enthusiastically received that it was announced immediately afterward that a rematch is planned for August.

Cerdan did not have the reckless abandon of his late father, Marcel Cerdan, but he showed impressive speed, a fine left hand, and a bit of tiger once he got Paduano in trouble with the bout.

But he did not have the punch to hold off the 21-year-old Paduano when the Canadian exerted pressure in the last four rounds. Paduano had more stamina, and a jolting straight left with which he scored at will.

There were no knockdowns. Referee Harold Vane gave seven rounds to Paduano and three to Cerdan; judge Bill Reith had it 6-4-1, and judge Jack Gordon, 6-4-1.

At a postfight interview, Cerdan was asked through an interpreter if he thought he reflected honor on his father with the way he fought and he was quoted as saying, "That is a bad question. . . . I will leave it up to the writers."

At the end of the interview, he asked what the assembled reporters thought of his performance and he was given a warm ovation. Asked to describe how he came to beat Paduano over the left eye,



Marcel Cerdan Jr. ... a bit of tiger.

Cerdan was reported as saying, "I was cut first by a butt by Paduano in the second round before he was cut by a butt. It was a mutual butt when Paduano got cut."

Paduano, a native of Italy who speaks some English, said, "We were bobbing and weaving in the fifth round. His head was lower than mine. I was worried that the bout might be stopped but my manager told me right away it was not bad."

The gasp blew freely and, after the round, Dr. Edwin B. Campbell, New York Athletic Commission physician, examined it and indicated it was not so bad that Paduano could not continue. He also examined Cerdan's eye, which bled only once after the round in which it was opened.

Cerdan retreated as though he were a counter-puncher but would dark back in when he was ready to punch. He bloodied Paduano's nose in the first round with a double jab.

Cerdan had his left eye reddened during an exchange in the second round and it was split open on the last punch of the round, a right cross.

The Frenchman's handlers did a good job of stopping the bleeding between rounds but Cerdan was in heading retreat from the third round until the fifth, when he bit, slashed Paduano's left eye.

Cerdan went for Paduano's eye in the sixth, but instead of retreating, Paduano chased him and took command in the seventh with jolting straight lefts and occasional right leads. Only in the 10th and final round did Cerdan make a toe-to-toe stand.

Each weighed 148 pounds, but Paduano was much stronger at the finish, looking like the 8-to-5 favorite he was.

It was Cerdan's first loss in 48 bouts, including a draw. He was down for \$40,000 or 27 1/3 percent of the gate and broadcast rights. Paduano, who remained unbeaten while winning his 19th bout, was guaranteed \$25,000 against 22 1/3 percent. The gate was \$91,500.

Jean Josselin, of France, the former European welterweight champion, used his experience and fast hands to pound out a unanimous decision over Danny McAlone of New York in a 10-round middleweight bout that opened the card.

Soccer Game Fallout
MILAN, Italy, May 12 (AP)—Twenty passport, lost by Scottish and Dutch soccer fans in Milan last Wednesday have been recovered by police at Milan's Malpensa airport, it was announced today.

The passports were among hundreds of the most varied things lost by soccer fans. Police even recovered a pair of trousers.

As Cubs Beat Braves, 4-3

Banks Hits 500th Career Home Run

CHICAGO, May 12 (AP)—Ernie Banks hit the 500th home run of his major league career today in the second inning of the Chicago Cubs' game with the Atlanta Braves. The Cubs won, 4-3, in 11 innings.

Banks hit a 1-1 pitch by Pat Jarvis into the left-field bleachers for his third home run of the year. As Banks ran around the bases, a fan in the bleachers threw the ball back onto the field. It was presented to Banks by Tony Venzon, the home plate umpire, as he reached home plate.

Ron Santo singled with the bases loaded in the 11th inning to give the Cubs the victory.

Meets & Expos 4
NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Art Shamsky hit a two-run homer and Dave Marshall ripped three doubles as the New York Mets routed the Montreal Expos 8-4 today.

Shamsky's third homer of the season in the fifth inning gave the Mets a 4-2 edge and Marshall capped a three-run New York sixth with his third double, driving in two runs.

Ray Sadock, who went the first six innings for the Mets, picked up his first victory in a New York uniform. The left-hander, obtained from San Francisco during the winter, allowed six hits, struck out three and walked three.

Expos Beat Seaver
NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Southpaw Dan McGinn, making only his second major-league start, stopped New York on three hits and ended Tom Seaver's string of 16 consecutive regular-season victories as Montreal beat the Mets, 3-0, last night.

McGinn was a surprise starter. He made one start last year for the Expos, appearing in 73 games in relief, and was making his 100th major-league appearance.

McGinn, now 21, allowed first-innings hits to Bud Harrelson and Ron Swoboda but didn't yield another until the sixth, when Tommie Agee singled. McGinn struck out five and walked four.

Seaver, losing for the first time this season after winning six in a row, had captured his last 10 decisions in 1968.

The firebranding right-hander struck out 12 and walked three while giving up eight hits. Seaver's last major league win was 7-2 strikeouts.

the second inning and Pete Rose, led off the third with a single. Yeale didn't allow a hit.

Cardinals 3, Phillies 0
In his first game against his former team, Richie Allen clouted a three-run homer in the ninth that gave St. Louis a 3-0 triumph over Philadelphia. The blow-off Jim Bunning, ended a pitching duel between Bunning and Steve Carlton.

Glads 6, Padres 5
Ken Henderson, who opened the 14th inning with a walk, scored the winning run from third base when first baseman Nita Colbert fumbled pinch-hitter Bob Burda's roller to give San Francisco a 6-5 victory over San Diego.

Yankess 5, Brewers 5
(Called, rain.)
In the American League, New York scored three unearned runs in the ninth inning to gain a 5-3 tie with streaking Milwaukee in a game that was stopped because of rain. The game will be replayed from the start as a part of a doubleheader July 31. All records from the contest will go into the record books, however.

Dust Commander
Termed Fit for
Preakness Start
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12 (AP)—Dust Commander, winner of the Kentucky Derby, left Churchill Downs by van Sunday for Pimlico and the second jewel of racing's Triple Crown: the Preakness, next Saturday.

He was declared fit by two veterinarians after an early morning workout. The decision to ship him to Pimlico in Baltimore was made by his trainer, Don Combs, and his owner, Robert Lelmann.

The 3-year-old colt had developed a swelling in his left foreleg following his five-length Derby victory last Saturday.

The final decision on whether to enter him in the Preakness will not be made until Thursday the final date for supplemental nominations.

Angels 2, Red Sox 1
Sandy Alomar's single to right field scored Jarvis Tatum from third base with one out in the bottom of the 16th inning to give California a 2-1 victory over Boston.

White Sox 9, Tigers 5
Syd O'Brien and Ed Herrmann drove in three runs each and Chicago scored four runs in the third and three in the seventh to snap a four-game losing streak with a 9-5 trouncing of Detroit.

Major League Standings
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Chicago 15 12 536
New York 14 16 467
Philadelphia 12 18 467
St. Louis 12 14 462
Pittsburgh 12 18 452
Montreal 3 19 431

Western Division
Cincinnati 23 9 519
Los Angeles 14 12 606
San Francisco 16 10 500
Houston 14 17 472
San Diego 10 18 424

Monday's Results
Atlanta 3, Chicago 6
Montreal 3, New York 0
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 1
St. Louis 4, San Diego 5
San Francisco 6, San Diego 5
(Game suspended)

Tuesday's Games
(Not Included in Standings)
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati, night.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, night.
New York at Detroit, night.
San Francisco at San Diego, night.
Houston at Los Angeles, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Baltimore 21 3 724
Detroit 12 15 536
New York 12 18 508
Boston 11 14 466
Washington 10 18 450
Chicago 10 18 385

Western Division
Minnesota 16 8 567
California 14 12 606
Oakland 11 16 467
Chicago 12 17 414
Kansas City 12 18 437
Milwaukee 10 20 335

Monday's Line Scores
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago 15 12 536
New York 14 16 467
Philadelphia 12 18 467
St. Louis 12 14 462
Pittsburgh 12 18 452
Montreal 3 19 431

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Baltimore 21 3 724
Detroit 12 15 536
New York 12 18 508
Boston 11 14 466
Washington 10 18 450
Chicago 10 18 385

Commercial Premises
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